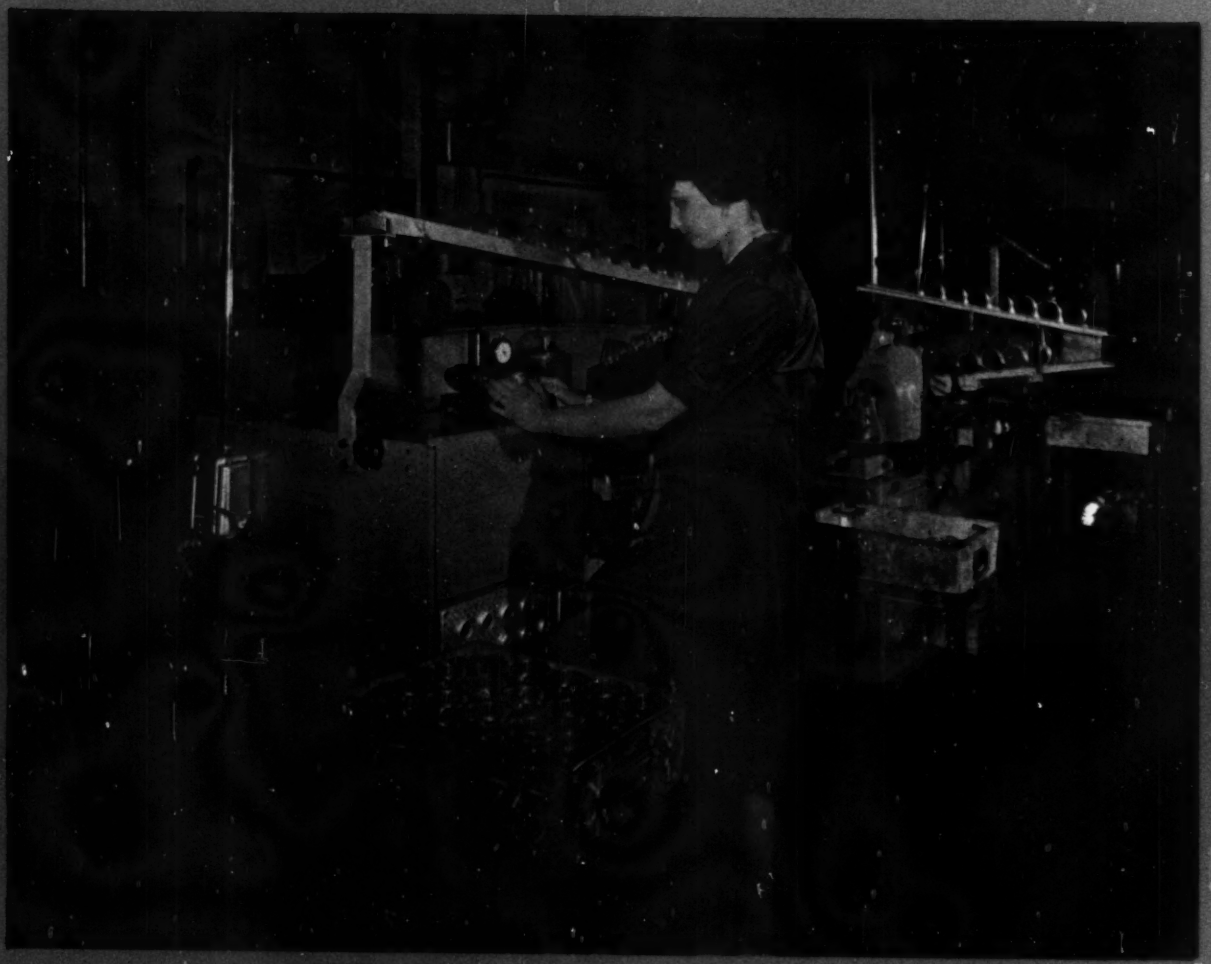
Board of Trade Journal

Volume 185, No. 3466

23 August 1963



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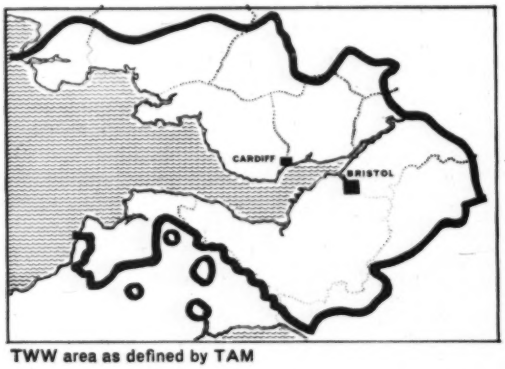

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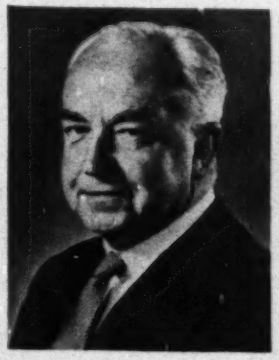
Industry and the Development Districts — 4

Progress and Diversity in Wales

By Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C., Chairman, Development Corporation for Wales

This is the fourth of a series of articles by leading members of Regional Development Councils describing some of the attractions and amenities which are available to industry in their respective areas. Further details may be obtained from the Board of Trade (Room 4346), Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, or any of the Board of Trade Regional Offices, or from the Development Corporation for Wales, 15 Park Place, Cardiff.



'WALES – LAND OF PROGRESS'. This is how the Principality has been described in recent years. What is the reason for this? The enthusiasm and the desire to forge ahead of Welsh people and industry in Wales, a labour force ready to work and second to none, improving communications to other industrial centres of Britain, ports which can provide facilities for the import and export of goods and, perhaps most important of all, surroundings which make it an extremely pleasant part of the world in which to live.

This is a Wales which has made great strides in recent years and which has a tremendous potential for the future.

Since the war, the influx of new industries into Wales has been phenomenal – their number now greatly exceeds 400. The word 'new' is emphasized, for, with the occupation of new factory premises, firms have adopted new methods, new techniques, often new products. In this trend towards up-to-date-ness, the older basic industries have given an undoubted lead, and coal, steel, oil, gas and electricity have taken on a new look, expanding and streamlining their production.

Nevertheless, though the inflow of this tide has reached many parts of Wales and though the spread of the new industry (especially in South Wales) has been most marked, there have been certain other parts which the tide has not yet reached – not because they are unpleasing but simply because good fortune has not smiled on them so generously as on their neighbours.

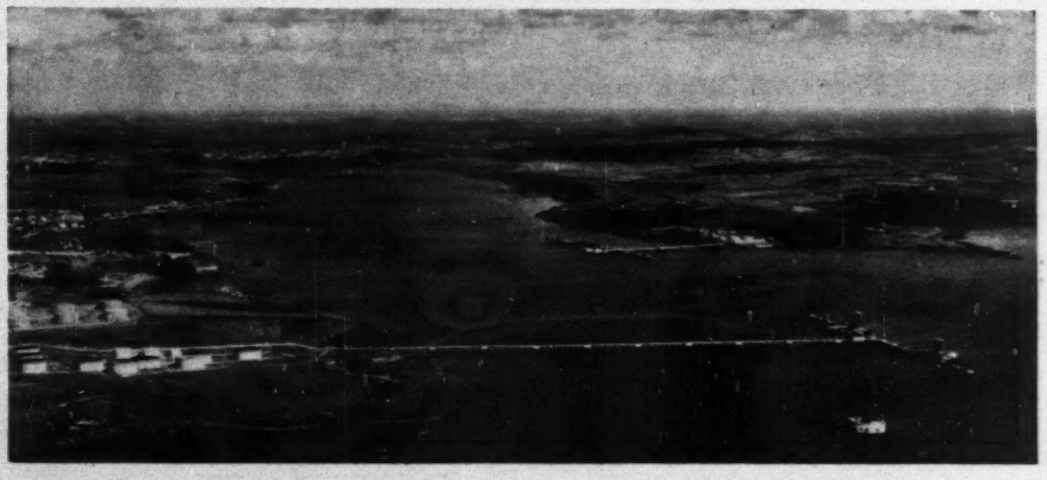
It is some of these districts which have been designated as Development Districts and in which, owing to a relatively high level of unemployment, it is permissible for industrialists to seek Government financial assistance for their new projects. There are other districts which, while not strictly qualifying for such designation, nevertheless have substantial resources of available labour.

Let it again be stressed, however, that these Development Districts, so far from being a last-hope choice, possess advantages and amenities which are at least comparable with many of the places which have successfully attracted new industry and have become thriving centres of activity.

As will be seen, the Development Districts in Wales are widely spread and offer differing attractions.

Viewing them in geographical progression from the south-east to the north-west, the first is the RHONDDA (including the Employment Exchange areas of Ferndale, Tonypandy and Treorchy). Rhondda is associated in most people's minds with coal-mining. Since the war, however, a couple of dozen new factories have been erected producing (*inter alia*) vehicle springs and clothing, mattresses and cardboard boxes, steel fabrication and furniture. The firms occupying these factories have prospered and, in many cases, have extended their premises. The only defections have been those which

Oil Installations At Milford Haven



A view of the Milford Haven showing the Esso Refinery and the town of Milford Haven, on the north side, and the BP Terminal, and the site of the new Regent Refinery, on the south side and in the distance, Pembroke Town.

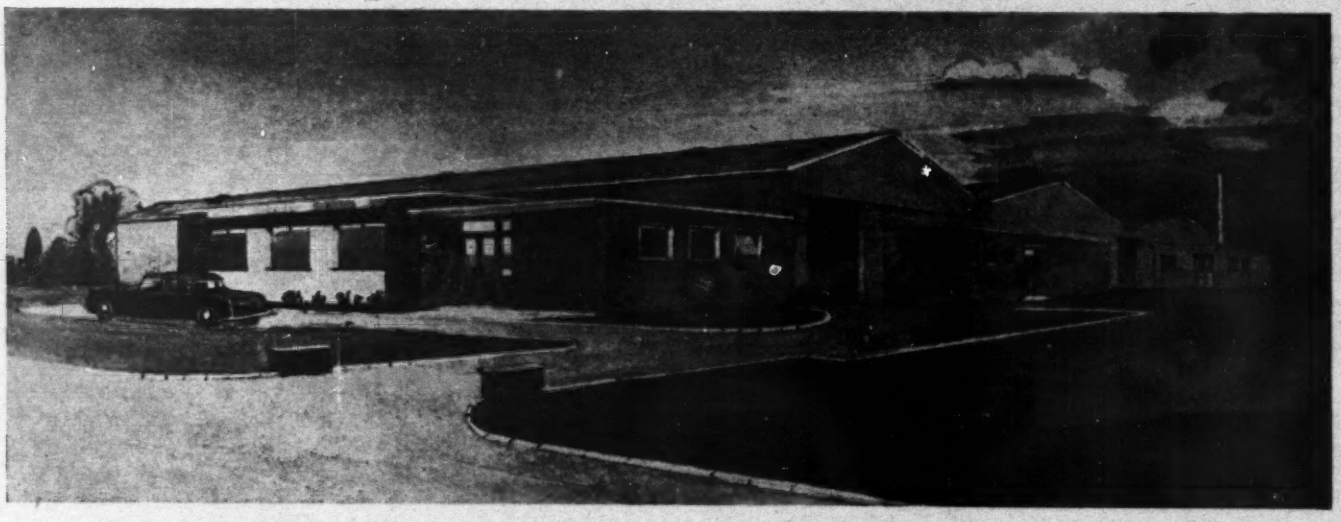
Wales—Land of Progress (*Continued*)

have resulted from amalgamations with other firms. The centre of the valley is but 20 miles from Cardiff, the capital city of Wales, and communications with other parts of Britain are being greatly improved by the rebuilding of the Heads of the Valleys road now under construction; this road connects west Wales with London and the Midlands and, in so doing, links up with the many valleys running down to the coastal towns. This road, taken in conjunction with the Severn Bridge, now building, will greatly increase accessibility. The train journey from Cardiff to London and Birmingham takes about 2½ hours. The Cardiff airport at Rhoose is within quite easy reach. Access to the coastal resorts of Barry and Porthcawl is very easy while, to the north, the uplands of the Brecon Beacons are within a few miles. The insured population of Rhondda is about 30,000 and the people have a first-class reputation as workers.

Mr. C. T. Taylor, Managing Director of Alfred Polikoff, (Wales) Ltd., established at Treorchy in 1939 for the production of clothing and quilts, says of the firm's 1,500 workpeople 'both male and female are very adaptable, hard working and

(*Continued on page* 389)

Artist's Impression of A New Standard Factory



An artist's impression of the Standard factory to be built in advance of demand at Milford Haven. Others are planned for Bangor and Port Madoc.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Industry and the Development Districts – 4. Progress and Diversity in Wales	385
Protection of Depositors Act, 1963. Hiring Agreements: Hire-Purchase and Credit Sales. Index to Retail Prices, July 1963. 84 Finnish Visitors to See Two British Factories. Improvements in Industrial Amenities	395
Open General Licence for Copper Scrap and Metallic Residues. Drawback on Neuburg Chalk when Used in Metal Polishes for Export. The Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 3) Order 1963. NPY Symposium on Computer Services. Application for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty on Bees. New Waste Paper Marking System. Design Appreciation Course for Engineers	396
Economic Developments in EFTA, 1962-3. More Use of Government Export Services Urged	397
The Economy – Selected Indicators	398
Provisional Figures of U.K. Trade in July. Business Monitor: Production Series. Retail Stocks in June	399
Passenger Survey 1962	400
Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries	404
Registrations of British and Foreign Films	405
Recent Export Orders	406
Praise for Board of Trade Services	407
Government Surplus Sales by Auction	408
Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas	410
Export Documentation Display	412
Overseas Trade Section	
Trade and Financial Arrangements	
United Kingdom Loan to Korea. United Kingdom and Italy. Morocco and Cuba. Austria and Mongolia. Mexico and Yugoslavia. Spain and GATT. West German Aid to Developing Countries. British Commercial Representatives Overseas. 'Hints to Businessmen' Visiting Korea. Arabic for Businessmen	413
Information for United Kingdom Exporters	415
Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries	
Ceylon: Tariff Amendments (II)	419
Ceylon: Budget for 1963-64. Import of Socks	423
Singapore: Pioneer Industries Ordinance. Importation of Meat and Meat Products. **Federation of Malaya:** Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958. **Australia:** Tariff Board Inquiry	425
Australia: Revision of Customs By-laws. Decisions on Tariff Classifications. Further Tariff Board Inquiry. Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result. Tariff Changes. Prohibition of Imports of Preparations Containing Placental Extracts	426
Argentina: 'Aforos' for Imports. **Ecuador:** Price Control of Pharmaceuticals	429
Mexico: Tax Exemptions on Some Automobiles and Lorries. Tax Exemptions for New Industries. **United States:** Proposed Changes in New Tariff Schedules. Industrial Property Conventions	430
Guatemala: Registration of Contracts affecting Real Estate or Property Rights. **European Communities:** Further Translations of EEC Regulations	431
France: Global Quotas for Imports. Imports of Goods from Britain under Negotiated Quotas. Weight Limit of Parcels to the Irish Republic	432
Republic of South Africa: Customs Tariff Changes	433
Ghana: Imports of Prepared Incense (on sticks)	434
Portuguese East Africa: Liquidation of Indian Assets. **Algeria:** Trading Arrangements and Organizations	435
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Import Control	436

Front Cover Photograph

Cage guided needle bearings produced by INA Needle Bearings at their Dafen, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, factory are supplied to leading British motor car manufacturers, and to makers of agricultural, textile and paper-making machines. Consequently a high proportion of the firm's output is incorporated in goods for export.

Why should we be first choice in more than 100 countries?

Partly because we are extremely well equipped for the large scale production of Wire, Wire Rod, Hot and Cold Rolled Strip, Rounds, Flats, Angles, Channels, Special Sections and both GK60 High Tensile Deformed and Mild Steel Round Reinforcing Bars. Partly because we make 500,000,000 nails a week. Partly because GKN (South Wales) stands for over 3,000 skilled and experienced people. But the main reason that we are a natural choice in all those hundred-odd overseas countries is that our capacity, experience and skill in shaping steel have made us the largest producers of light rolled steel products in Britain.

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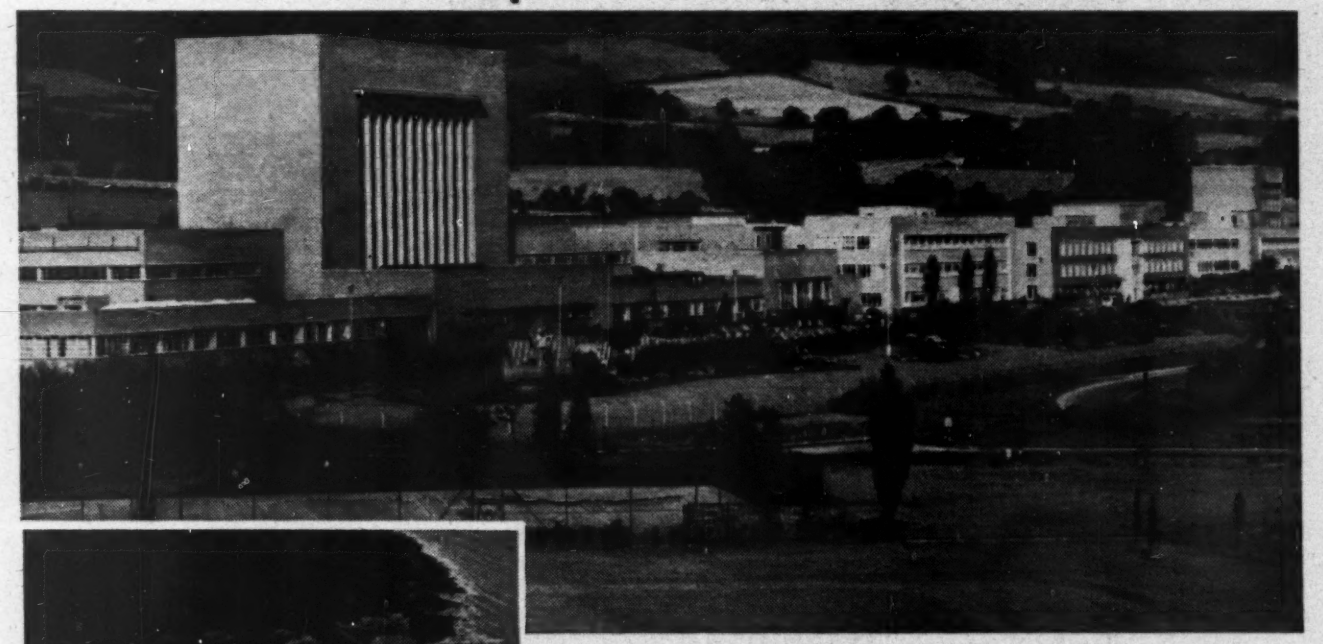
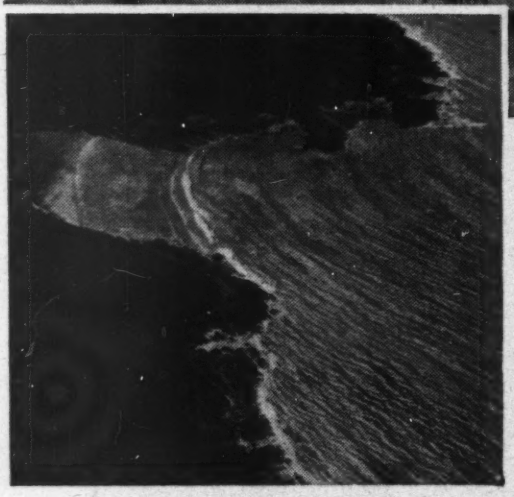
Room to breathe in Wales





Room to live

To those who have worked in Britain's crowded industrialised and over-populated centres, Wales presents a new conception of living near the job. Beautiful countryside and a glorious coastline are close at hand, even to the larger towns with their modern stores and spacious residential districts. The educational facilities, extensive and most advanced, are second to none. Wales abounds in provision for recreation for the young and their elders . . .
It is a wonderful land in which to work and relax . . . in which to enjoy a really full life.

Room to expand

The rate of industrial expansion in Wales in recent years has transformed the Principality. And the pace is quickening! There is today a broad pattern of economy embracing innumerable individual industries. The traditional resources of coal and steel are augmented by cheap power, clean air and water, good and rapidly improving communications, ample port facilities and adaptable, willing workers. Excellent sites for factories are available . . in many cases with Government assistance . . . and the keenest possible co-operation of the Local Authorities everywhere.

WALES

Land of opportunity

For further information or a copy of "Wales, Land of Opportunity" please contact G. S. F. Ritson, Chief Executive

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR WALES
15 PARK PLACE · CARDIFF · TEL: 21200

Chairman: Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C.

Wales—Land of Progress (*Continued*)

generally take a keen interest in their work' 'Our relations' he adds 'with the Board of Trade, the local Borough Council and other local organizations, have always been of the highest standard'.

Proceeding westward, the next Development District is AMMANFORD and nearby GARNANT, which lie in the hinterland of Swansea from which they are some 15 miles distant. Though traditionally recognised as the centre of the anthracite mining district, Ammanford is a pleasant town in immediate touch with the delightful countryside of Carmarthenshire, the Black Mountains, Carreg Cennen Castle and Golden Grove. Llandeilo, a riverside market-town is but 8 miles away. The insured population is about 8,000. Swansea offers facilities for transport by rail, sea and air. Facilities for technical education are available at a new well-equipped technical college.

Corgi Hosiery, Ltd., of Ammanford, is the descendant of a long established business in the town. After the war, the firm took over a new factory for the production of high-class hosiery and later knitwear of other types. 'Almost the entire production of the Corgi Hosiery' says Mr. Glyn Jones, director of the firm 'is exported, mainly to the United States of America, and full-time employment will soon rise from the present 160 to 200 young people. With the close collaboration between schools, youth employment officers, parents and management, suitable young people are selected for employment before leaving school, thereby ensuring a sound introduction to the very happy and trouble-free relationships which have existed throughout the many years of the factory's existence'.

Lying to the south-west of Ammanford is the Development District of LLANELLY, including Burry Port, Gorseinon, Kidwelly, Pontardulais and Tumble. Llanelly is 50 miles from Cardiff and 200 miles from London. It is, however, on the main line connecting both these places with Fishguard and the journey to Paddington takes about 5 hours. Swansea's well-equipped docks are but 11 miles distant. The Swansea airport at Fairwood Common is becoming increasingly popular. Speaking generally, this area has been the home of the tinplate trade, but the many individual works have been replaced by the vast new plants (more economical in labour) which have been erected in recent years. Nevertheless, though the local sources of the livelihood of many workers have been removed, there

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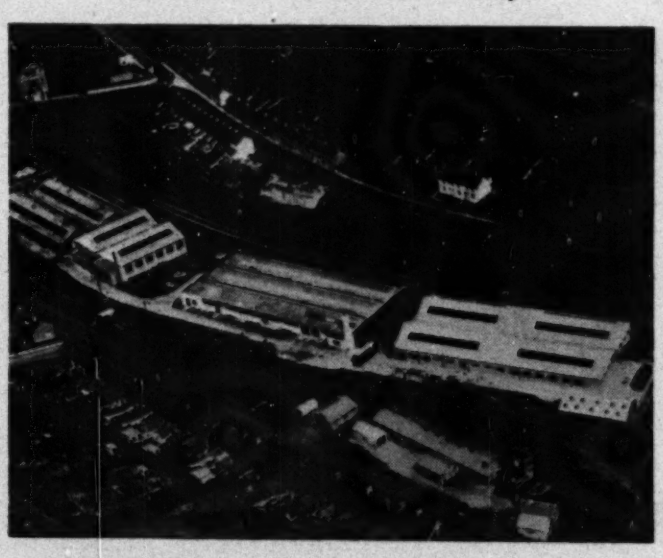
Factories in the Rhondda Valley

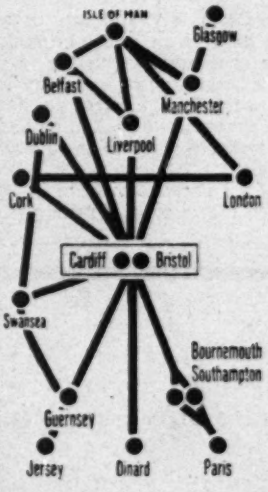


Factories and extensions occupied by Rest Assured Ltd., at Pontygwaith, Rhondda.

Photo: H. Tempest (Cardiff) Ltd.

FLY THERE CARE OF

CAMBRIAN



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CAMBRIAN AIRWAYS

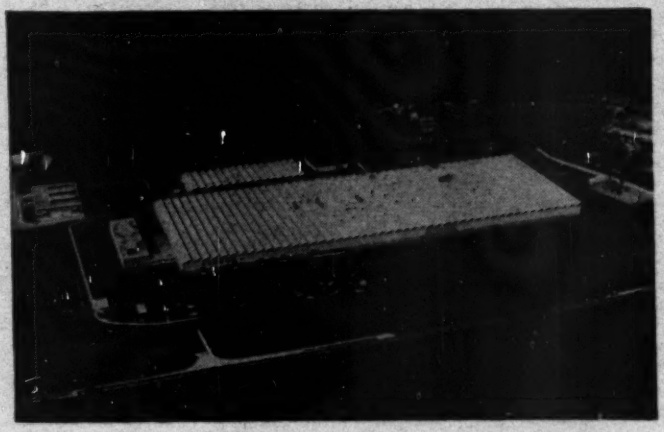
Wales – Land of Progress (*Continued*)

has remained a spirit of 'togetherness' which very soon becomes obvious to the visiting outsider, and this spirit is one to which wise management can find a ready response. The insured population of the whole area is over 40,000. Since the war, a number of new industries have been established, widely-differing in character, including motor components, bellows, piano actions, needle bearings, optical lenses, shellfish packaging, mining machinery, folding doors and aluminium venetian blinds, to mention but a few. Nevertheless, there remains a quite substantial pool of labour which can be drawn upon. The Gower Peninsula, with its many coastal attractions, is within easy distance for recreational purposes.

Mr. M. R. Kiener, Managing Director of Ina Needle Bearings, Ltd., Llanelly, says 'Our Company started production of Cage Guided Needle Bearings in 1958. The manufacture of bearings calls for high quality, and, in order to be competitive, economic production and high precision must go together. These two aims were achieved in our factory in a relatively short time with a labour force and technical staff entirely recruited and trained locally. We are proud that a product of such exacting precision is associated with Welsh people and we do not regret the choice of our production site'.

Pembrokeshire is associated in many people's minds with holidays and relaxation, and, with its glorious coastal scenery, it will continue fully to justify this image. But the local folk are conscious that they cannot live on beauty alone, and, with the decline of the fishing and shipbuilding industries, MILFORD HAVEN has become a Development District. The Haven itself is an asset of inestimable value with its deep-water facilities comparable with the very best to be found anywhere in Britain. It was this feature which largely influenced the Esso Petroleum Company Ltd., to erect a refinery at Milford Haven in 1960; the British Petroleum Co. Ltd., had already established an oil terminal on the southern shore of the Haven and Regent Oil Co. Ltd., is now building a refinery nearby. Because much of the area surrounding Milford Haven has been designated a National Park, every care has been exercised in the siting of these

Industry on the Shores of The Menai Strait



An aerial view of the 240,000 sq. ft. factory of Ferodo Ltd., on their 50 acre site at Caernarvon. The Menai Strait is in the background and Snowdonia is only a few miles away.

plants to cause the minimum of disfigurement to the countryside. Milford Haven is 250 miles from London on the main London-Fishguard route, i.e. about 25 miles less than Newcastle to London.

Mr. J. S. Follett, Public Relations Officer, of the Esso Refinery, says 'Milford Haven enabled Esso to construct its Marine Terminal to handle tankers of up to 100,000 dwt at any state of the tide and to-day the Company has five

(*Continued on page* 393)

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Today's capital allowances mean that you can repay long-term loans more quickly

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WALES

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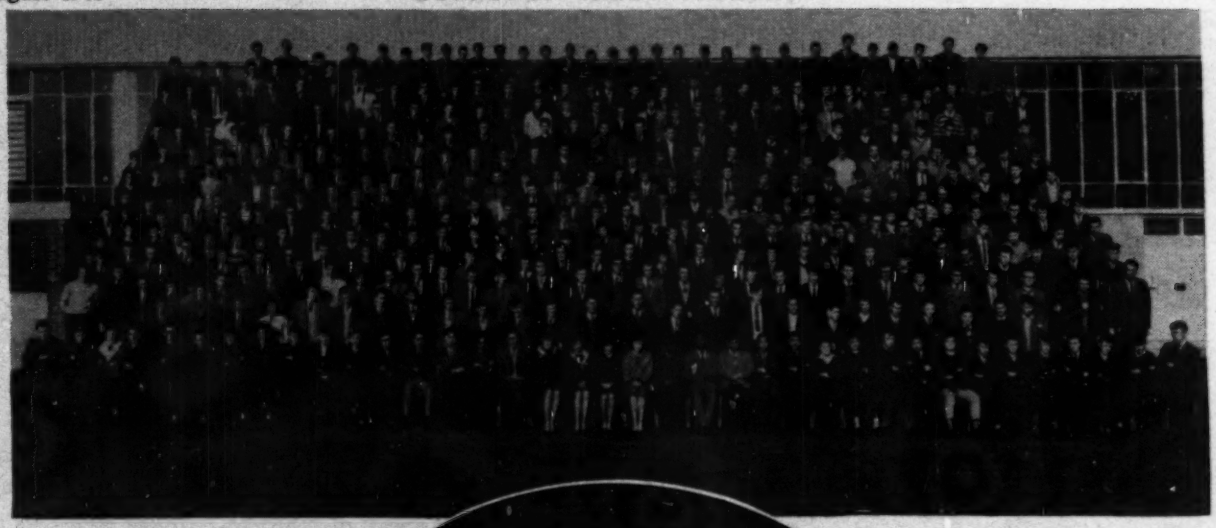

Some of the 500 apprentices training at South Wales Switchgear Ltd.

SOUTH WALES SWITCHGEAR

...provides the opportunities

Switchgear and transformers each play an essential part in the expansion and development of electric power supply to agriculture and industry throughout the world.

The design and manufacture of such equipment call for a high degree of technical knowledge and skill. For this reason the training of young engineers to carry on an already established tradition for reliability and good service in an important and responsible activity within an expanding organization such as ours, is essential.

Already some thousands of young men taught and encouraged in our factories are making their contribution to the industries of Wales.

SWS

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SW72

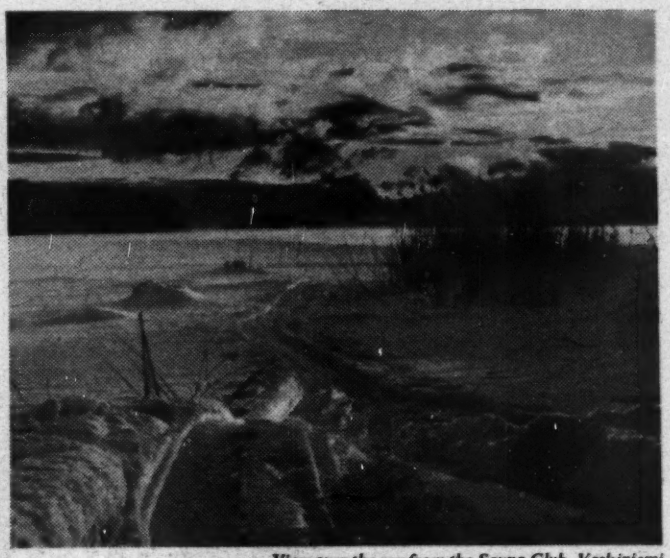
THE CITY OF STEEL SELLS TO FINLAND

A difficult climate, an even more difficult language and the mystique of the *sauna* bath are some of the factors which make the Finns a race apart and a people to be respected.

Forests cover 71% of Finland and timber products have traditionally earned her living; but since the war she has diversified her economy, so that today more people work in factories than in forestry or farming.

These new industries have been nourished by trade with both sides of the Iron Curtain. But in spite of her geographical position in Eastern Europe, Finland faces firmly West and is linked with EFTA. Britain is Finland's best customer, taking 22% of her exports in 1961, and is one of her biggest suppliers. Since metal working is her most spectacular new industry, steel from The Steel Company of Wales figures among these imports.

Last year, total *world* exports from "the City of Steel," the great steel works at Port Talbot, were worth £35 million. This included 45% of Britain's sheet steel exports and 75% of her tinplate exports, and these figures were achieved in the face of heavy competition.



View over the sea from the Sauna Club, Vaskiniemi

POLYGLOT'S PASTURE With 99.9% literacy, the Finns are great readers. Suomalainen Kirjakauppa, one of the three biggest bookshops in Europe, has to keep a huge stock of books in a dozen languages. The extensive stockrooms have steel shelves by Oy Kasten AB, who buy from The Steel Company of Wales.

EXPERT LIFTERS Cranes on the Helsinki harbour front are built by Kone Oy. This firm, which also makes most of the lifts in Finland, buys electrical sheet steel from the Newport Division of The Steel Company of Wales, for dynamos and generators.

MARKET WARM-UP After 45 bitter winters in Helsinki's open market she appreciates good coffee—like most Finns. The coffee-canning industry is the second-biggest single user of tinplate, and much of Finland's tinplate comes from The Steel Company of Wales.

VISITING CO-OP Country districts are faithfully served by Elanto Co-operative's mobile grocery vans, whose special bodywork is built in Finland by firms supplied by The Steel Company of Wales. More sheet steel goes into the deep-freeze and other interior fittings.

Steel for the World from Wales

THE STEEL COMPANY OF WALES LIMITED

Wales – Land of Progress (*Continued*)

Coastline and Country

Three Cliffs Bay on the Gower Coast, which is only a short distance from the Llanelly area.

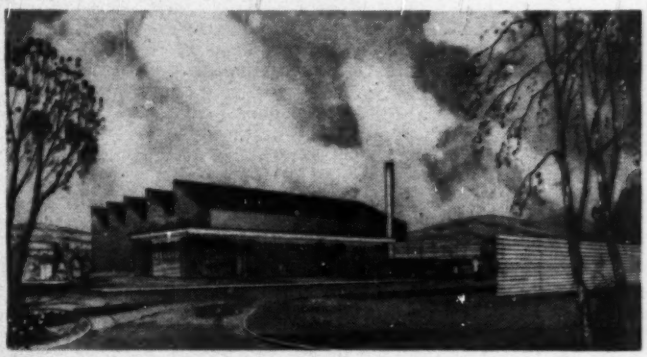
80,000 dwt crude tankers in regular operation supplying the refinery. In addition, Milford Haven has been able to meet many of the other factors involved in refinery siting. Electrical power supply and large quantities of fresh water were readily available by negotiation. Direct access to the main line rail system was facilitated in conjunction with British Railways. Suitable labour was available for training in refinery operations and to-day, of the 350 employees, 207 are Pembrokeshire men and women who have successfully adapted themselves to the requirements of a new industry'.

Another part of Wales where the place-names conjure up delightful pictures – and memories – is the area which, lying to the north-west of the country, comprises southern Caernarvonshire, the island of Anglesey (linked to the mainland by the Menai Bridge) and the northern part of Merionethshire. It is doubtful whether any Development District in Great Britain can claim greater attractiveness. The Development Districts in this area, and adjacent to each other, are Anglesey (including Amlwch, Beaumaris, Holyhead and Llangefni), Caernarvon (including Bangor, Bethesda and Penygroes), Pwllheli (including Portmadoc) and Blaenau Ffestiniog. However difficult it may be to escape from the mental lure of the beauties of the mountains and of the coast, it would be quite wrong to overlook the industrial potential of the area. First-class sites at relatively moderate prices, clean air, pure water from the mountains, a steady output of young people from the schools which play such a prominent part in the life of the community, from whom a welcoming response may be confidently anticipated. The main line from Euston to Holyhead, via Bangor, serves the area, while the A5 trunk road

(*Continued on next page*)

WALES OFFERS

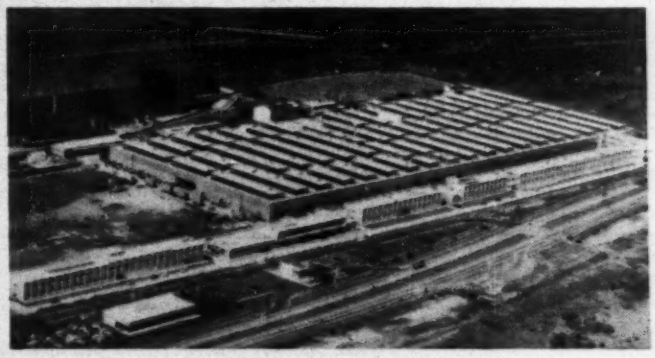
WELL DESIGNED FACTORIES ON ATTRACTIVE TERMS. A LOYAL AND INTELLIGENT LABOUR FORCE. GOOD SITES WITH AMPLE SERVICES. EASY ACCESS TO LONDON, THE MIDLANDS AND LANCASHIRE.



Advance Factory, Portmadoc

CROESO I GYMRU—A WELSH WELCOME

AND A GOOD INVESTMENT. OVER 400 FIRMS HAVE PROVED IT. SOME FACTORIES ARE AVAILABLE *NOW*, AND SPECIAL FACILITIES CAN BE GIVEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS. COME, SEE AND STAY.



Pressed Steel Co. Ltd., Swansea
Aerial Photograph — Victor Hopkins

THE INDUSTRIAL ESTATES MANAGEMENT CORPORATION FOR WALES MANAGES OVER 350 FACTORIES, ON 5 ESTATES AND 60 GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL SITES THROUGHOUT WALES.

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Wales—Land of Progress (*Continued*)

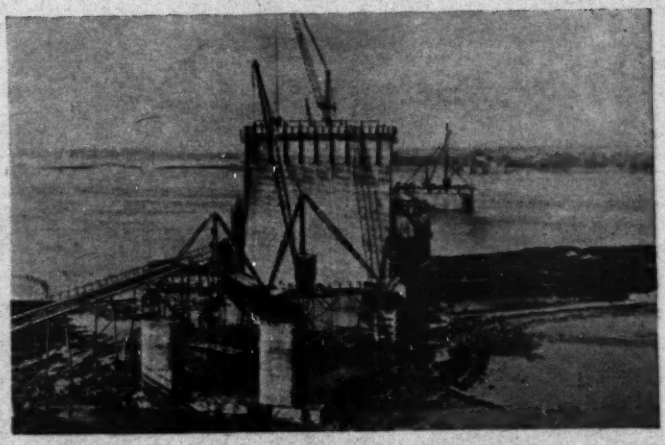
and the A55 coastal road provide ready access from the whole of Britain.

> Ferodo, Ltd. manufacturing brake linings, stair treads, etc. occupied a new factory of 240,000 square feet near Caernarvon towards the end of 1961 and, a few months later, Mr. R. G. Soothill, Chairman of Turner and Newall, Ltd. the parent Company, made this statement: 'Men with no previous experience of our processes have achieved a degree of proficiency in three months that we had anticipated would take six. Welshmen not only work hard and loyally; they work efficiently. We shall by the end of September have created 700 new jobs at Caernarvon instead of the 500 in our original programme. In North Wales, we had the most encouraging and imaginative support from all the Welsh authorities with whom we had dealings. To the directors of any English companies balancing the advantages and disadvantages of plunging across the border, as we have twice done, I would say without hesitation "Take the plunge!".'

Such are the Development Districts to be found in Wales and such is the experience of firms who have already become established within their borders.

The Development Corporation for Wales is itself financed and directed by the chairmen or managing directors of important firms which are already operating in Wales; they have no axe to grind except the satisfaction of seeing the Principality becoming even more prosperous than it already is, and of ensuring that this prosperity becomes increasingly spread over the whole of the country. To this end, they gladly offer their services, as industrialists to industrialists, placing the resources of the Corporation at the disposal of all those who are seeking a location for their expanding projects.

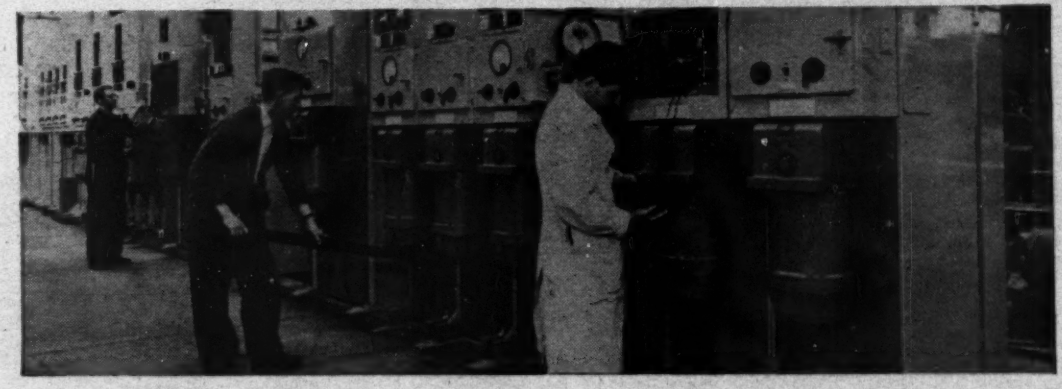
Bridging the Severn



Constructional work continues on the new Severn Bridge which will provide speedy communication between the industrial and commercial centres of South Wales and Southern England.

Control Panel For India

The oxygen supply to the new fertilizers and chemicals, Travancore Ltd., chemical plant near Cochin, South India, will be controlled by this 15-panel switchboard in final assembly at South Wales Switchgear Ltd., Blackwood, Monmouthshire. This board will feed the turbines and air compressors for the oxygen plant, fitted by the British Oxygen Company.



GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Wales may be obtained quickly from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 109 ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF

NOTICE TO JOURNAL READERS AND ADVERTISERS

The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by H.M. Stationery Office—price 1s. 3d. (Annual Subscription £3 18s. 0d. including inland or surface, but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham, 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

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Subscriptions and Sales Inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the above addresses.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Address for telegrams and cables 'Boneblack, London.'

The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not essentially those of H.M. Government.

Advertisements. Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (City 9876, Ext. 147). Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 3718).

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or the service advertised herein have official approval.

Reprints of Articles. Reprints from the *Board of Trade Journal*, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 0s. 0d. per page (or part) for 250 copies. (Larger quantities 5s. 0d. per page for each additional 125 copies.)

Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

Protection of Depositors Act, 1963

REGULATIONS made under Section 3 of the Protection of Depositors Act, 1963, as to the form and content of advertisements permitted under the Act and Regulations exempting certain classes of advertisements from the prohibition in Section 2 of the Act were laid before Parliament on August 19. The Regulations will come into force at the same time as the Act, that is on October 10.

The two Orders are:

The Protection of Depositors (Contents of Advertisements) Regulations, 1963 *(S.I.* 1963 *No.* 1397). *Price* 5*d., by post* 8*d.*

The Protection of Depositors (Exempted Advertisements) Regulations, 1963 *(S.I.* 1963 *No.* 1398). *Price* 5*d., by post* 8*d.*

Both these Orders are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

The advertising regulations will govern advertisements issued by companies which invite deposits from the public. They ensure that a minimum amount of essential information, including a general statement of the company's business, will be given in all advertisements which mention a rate of interest but they do not preclude the short newspaper advertisement provided that further information is offered. They prevent the inclusion of partial and therefore misleading information (for example a statement of assets without liabilities or of authorized without paid-up capital) and the misleading use of such terms as 'guaranteed' and 'secured'. They prohibit deposit-seeking companies from describing themselves as banks. This prohibition does not apply to companies recognised as banking companies for the Eighth Schedule of the Companies Act, because they are not subject to the Protection of Depositors Act.

The effect of the exempting Regulations is to exempt from the above control advertisements inviting loans at less than a commercial rate of interest, advertisements issued in connection with religious and other charitable schemes and advertisements in connection with employees' savings or profit-sharing schemes. Advertisements in connection with their policies by insurance companies which are subject to and comply with the Insurance Companies Act, 1958, are also exempt.

The Protection of Depositors (Accounts) Regulations, 1963

The Accounts Regulations which were the subject of a Press Notice on July 11 have received Parliamentary approval and were signed on August 1. These Regulations also come into force on October 10, 1963 (but accounts in accordance with these Regulations are required by January 10, 1964). Copies of the Order, The Protection of Depositors (Accounts) Regulations, 1963 (S.I. 1963 No. 1353, price 1s. 3d., by post 1s. 6d.) are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

84 Finnish Visitors to See Two British Factories

THE FINNISH distributors of Austin vehicles and Avon tyres, Oy Veho Ab, are chartering an aircraft to take 84 Finnish guests to visit the factories of the two British companies. The guests include sub-agents, selected Finnish retailers and representatives of the Finnish daily and technical Press. They leave Helsinki on August 22 and will first visit the Melksham headquarters of Avon India Rubber Co. Ltd., after which they go to London to enjoy a programme to be arranged by Austins.

In the first year of the liberalization of car imports into Finland (July 1962 to 1963) Veho have sold 4,100 cars and light commercial vehicles for Austin as opposed to 2,600 in the previous year. In the highly competitive Finnish tyre market they are making an intensive sales drive for the new Avon high hysteresis tyre.

Hiring Agreements: Hire Purchase and Credit Sales

TWO AMENDMENTS have been made to the Control of Hiring Order. The first prohibits the disposal of a television receiving set if the owner knows that the payment of the advance three months rental was, or was intended to be facilitated, by the insertion of coins in a slot meter used for operating another television set disposed of during the preceding nine months.

The second makes the Order no longer applicable to the disposal of a goods vehicle under a hiring agreement to a hirer who has a carrier's licence under the Road Traffic Act 1960 or to the possession of such a vehicle by a hirer if he has such a licence and complies with the regulations made under that Act.

A similar amendment in respect of goods vehicles has been made to the Order controlling hire purchase and credit sale agreements.

The Orders are the Control of Hiring (Amendment No. 2) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963 No. 1402, price 3d., by post 5½d), and the Hire Purchase and Credit Sale Agreements (Control) (Amendment No. 5) Order 1963 (S.I. 1963 No. 1403, price 3d., by post 5½d.).

Copies of the Orders which were laid on August 19 and came into force on August 20, will be on sale at H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

Notes – The amendment Orders have been made by the Board of Trade under Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations 1939 and the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Act 1959.

The Control of Hiring Order and the Hire Purchase and Credit Sales Agreements (Control) Order excluded, as far as possible, goods used by industry and commerce. Goods vehicles rated by the manufacturer to have a pay load capacity of not less than 30 cwt. were excluded from the Order. Certain other goods vehicles are now excluded.

Index to Retail Prices, July 1963

At July 16, 1963 the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 103.3, compared with 103.9 at June 18. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, tomatoes and other fresh vegetables.

Improvements in Industrial Amenities

THE FOLLOWING notice has been issued by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland:

'Some time ago the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland embarked on an extensive programme of site improvement on industrial estates authorized by the Board of Trade. The following contracts have been placed in connection with this operation:—

1. Queenslie Industrial Estate, Glasgow – a Civil Engineering Works contracts to the value of £18,000 have been placed with Thaw & Campbell Ltd., Glasgow, for the additional roads and drainage at this estate.
2. Blantyre Industrial Estate, Lanarkshire – a similar contract to the value of £36,000 has been awarded to McLean & Co. Ltd., of Wishaw.
3. Donibristle Industrial Estate, Fife – D. J. Miller (Construction) Ltd., have been given a Civil Engineering Works contract for the general improvement of roads and drainage on the estate. The company is based in Dunfermline and the value of the contract is approximately £75,700.'

MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. *All classes of Insurance Transacted* 10 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Open General Licence for Copper Scrap and Metallic Residues

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that an Open General Licence has been issued to continue the arrangements under which specified types of copper scrap and metallic residues may be exported freely.

The Open General Licence permits the export to any destination during the period September 5 to December 4, 1963, of firebox copper scrap, enamelled copper hair wire scrap, brass swarf, contaminated nickel silver scrap and copper scale.

Inquiries about this Licence should be made to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757). Copies of the Open General Licence will be obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d., by post 5½d.

Note:

The new Open General Licence allows for a further period of three months the continued free export of certain specified types of copper scrap and metallic residues. The current Open General Licence covers the period from June 5 to September 4, 1963, and details of it were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 31, 1963 (page 1236).

Drawback on Neuburg Chalk when used in Metal Polishes for Export

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on Neuburg chalk imported for use in metal polishes containing Neuburg chalk but no other mineral abrasive, for export.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than September 10, 1963.

The Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 3) Order 1963

THE TREASURY have made the Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 3) Order 1963. This order replaces the Hydrocarbon Oil Duties (Drawback) (No. 4) Order 1961, which allowed drawback in respect of hydrocarbon oil used as a solvent in the manufacture of certain cellulose acetate and of articles made wholly or mainly of such cellulose acetate. The present Order extends the drawback to include hydrocarbon oil used also as an extractant in such manufacture, and increases the rate of drawback allowed.

The Order comes into operation on August 26, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1963, No. 1419. Copies of the Order are obtainable direct from H.M. Stationery Office.

NPY Symposium on Computer Services

A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM and exhibition on computer services is being organised by the Watford Committee of National Productivity Year, supported by the Watford College of Technology and Hertfordshire Technical Information Service. It will be held at Watford College of Technology from September 10 to 12.

The symposium, which will be held under the title 'The Effective Use of Computer Services in Industry and Commerce', is directed towards medium and small firms. The Watford Committee say that they hope it will help to dispel the misconception that only large enterprises can profitably use computers.

The first two days of the Symposium will be devoted to lectures which will discuss in non-technical terms what computer services are available, what can be gained by using them, what they cost, who supplies them, and what new concepts of management are being created by them. Visits to local computer firms, further demonstrations and informal discussions will take place during the third day. The symposium fee is £4 and applications should be addressed to H. Ling, Treasurer (NPY Symposium), Watford College of Technology, Hempstead Road, Watford, Herts.

Application for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty on Bees (Tariff heading 01.06)

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of bees on the grounds that adequate supplies of Queen bees are not available in this country or from Commonwealth sources. Exemption is required until December 31, 1963.

Representations are invited from interested parties in this country or the Commonwealth who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand, or who are interested in their future supply.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the items concerned are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by September 6, 1963, quoting reference 7462.

New Waste Paper Marking System

A MAJOR STEP towards the improved segregation of waste paper was announced by the British Waste Paper Utilization Council on August 13. For some months negotiations have been proceeding with the British Paper & Board Makers' Association, The National Association of Paper Merchants and The British Federation of Master Printers with a view to the adoption of a simple and distinctive method of identifying waste containing pernicious contraries.

It has now been agreed that paper and board of this kind will be identified by the letters N.E.P. (Not Easily Pulpable). This system of marking will come into operation on September 1. Mills supplying paper and board to their customers will include the letters N.E.P. on all invoices, labels and delivery notes where this description applies, e.g., wet strength and other specially treated papers. This means of identification will be continued by paper merchants to their customers; to complete the operation printers, box makers, carton makers and bag makers are being invited to use distinctive N.E.P. labels and tags, supplied free of charge by the B.W.P.U.C., to identify their waste arisings.

The Council is prepared to supply N.E.P. labels to any organization or firm wishing to identify waste paper thus segregated; applications should be made to the British Waste Paper Utilisation Council, 80 Charlotte Street, London, W.1.

Design Appreciation Course for Engineers

THE COUNCIL of Industrial Design has announced arrangements for its Autumn, 1963, courses on design appreciation for engineering executives and staff from both the capital goods and consumer goods industries. The dates for the next course are – first period October 7 to 11; second period October 28 to November 1. The fee is 40 guineas, including accommodation.

Further details and application forms are available from Mr. W. H. Mayall (executives' course) and Miss Sydney Foott (staff course), both of Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

Visits Overseas by U.K. Businessmen

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice of Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Economic Developments in EFTA, 1962-63

EFTA'S THIRD Annual Report, covering the second half of 1962 and the first half of 1963, was published in Geneva on August 15. The major part of it is devoted to the internal activities of the Association and economic developments in EFTA in 1962/3.

Note: *EFTA (European Free Trade Association), EEC (European Economic Community), GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).*

Part I: General Survey

The report opens with a general survey, which sums up the achievements of EFTA to date and reiterates its aims of working towards the creation of a unified outward-looking European market and increasing trade among its members, thus moving towards the liberalization of world trade.

The report says a consequence of progressively freeing trade from tariffs and quantitative restrictions is that other obstacles to trade gain in relative importance. One of the Association's most important steps – a result of the decisions taken at the meeting of ministers in Lisbon in May – was therefore the setting up of an institutional framework for dealing with the problems of technical and economic development in member states. Measures to further trade in agriculture between members also stem from the Lisbon decisions, as does the setting up of the necessary machinery for the annual agricultural review. The survey concludes by hailing the imminent approach of free trade as a further stimulus to trade between member states, and reaffirms EFTA's intention of participating actively and fully in the forthcoming Kennedy Round of GATT.

Part II: Internal Activities of the Association

In reviewing the progress made by reduction of internal tariffs by 50 per cent and by giving the speeded-up timetable leading to the final elimination of tariffs by the end of 1966, the report notes that manufacturers and traders will now be able to plan ahead on a firm basis. Norway has been granted a concession whereby she could follow the original timetable for a small number of products amounting to some 3 per cent of her total imports from her EFTA partners. Other points in this section concern the liberalization of quantitative import restrictions, other trade barriers in the industrial sector, drawback, the origin system, trade in agricultural products, fish and other marine products, and difficulties in particular sectors. The council is required to review the provisions dealing with restrictive business practices by December 31, 1964, and in Lisbon it was decided that experts from member states should meet to carry out this review on the basis of facts.

In the field of economic development certain supplementary measures were agreed to enable all member states to achieve the full benefits of the free trade area. Among these measures it was decided to establish an Economic Development Committee, which would examine such questions relating to economic development as the council referred to it, and report to the council after each of its meetings. Each member state will be represented on the committee, and it is to make a general report before July 1, 1964, setting out all the proposals submitted to it and its own recommendations on them. It is intended to associate with its work businessmen and others with special knowledge and experience. The first meeting is expected to take place in the autumn.

After discussing the various channels of consultation open to members, the report goes on to record the organization of EFTA, listing the Council, the Consultative Committee, the Economic Development Committee, the various technical committees and the Secretariat, together with a brief explanation of their activities. It also discusses EFTA's relations with other organizations.

Part III: Economic Developments in EFTA in 1962/3

The report states that in 1962, for the second year running, the pace of economic growth in Western Europe slowed down perceptibly, but the slow-down in the rate of expansion was smaller than in 1961. The combined national output of the industrial countries of the region rose by about 3½ per cent on average, against 4½ per cent in 1961. The report also deals with recent economic trends in member countries and Finland, and goes on to discuss EFTA's trade in 1962/3, taking in her trade with the world, with the EEC and the United States, the developing countries and intra-EFTA trade. Finland's trade is dealt with separately.

Compared with the figures for 1961, EFTA exports to the rest of the world rose by nearly 5 per cent in 1962, and imports rose by 4.6 per cent (both figures include Finland) Intra-EFTA trade increased by 6 per cent during the same period. The increase in exports is a little less than that of the year before, and the rise of imports compares with a 2·3 per cent increase in 1961. In the first quarter of 1963 exports continued to grow at the same rate as during the whole year 1962 – by 5 per cent. Imports rose by only about 1 per cent in the same period. The report stresses that Europe is the most important market of EFTA. Half of EFTA's total exports go to countries of this continent, and the share of imports is practically the same. In 1962 slightly more than a quarter of EFTA's total exports went to countries of the EEC and one-fifth constituted intra-area trade. About 30 per cent of all goods imported into EFTA come from the EEC. EFTA provides one of the best markets in the world. In 1962 the total imports of EFTA countries amounted to nearly 26,000 million dollars, or one-fifth of total world imports. Of this amount about 20,000 dollars came from non-EFTA countries. This section is illustrated by tables showing various aspects of growth and trade.

Part IV: Association Agreement with Finland

The rest of the report devotes a small section to the association agreement with Finland, and its operation; trade and customs questions; and external relations; and to an appendix on amendments and implementation of the EFTA Convention. The report is available free from Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 2345).

More Use of Government Export Services Urged

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S overseas services are 'as good as any provided by foreign governments and much better than most' says a leading article in the August issue of *British Manufacturer*, journal of the National Association of British Manufacturers. The journal complains that too few firms seem to know about the assistance available from overseas officers. This is understandable, it says, with smaller firms not familiar with overseas markets 'but it is precisely such firms who can perhaps derive the greatest benefit from the overseas officers'.

The work by overseas officers in the field of British Weeks and Fortnights is commended. 'This is one of the Board of Trade services which we can enjoy for nothing', the journal says, 'and the organization rests generally in the hands of the officers on the spot'.

The article concludes by strongly criticizing many businessmen visiting foreign or Commonwealth countries who fail to contact the commercial staff of the Embassy or High Commission and adds 'it is difficult to understand why this should be so. It is bad for the businessmen, for the commercial officers and, above all, for our export trade'.

Multi-Lingual Publications on Cranes

THE ASSOCIATION of Crane Makers is a member of Fédération Européene de la Manutention, a European Association of manufacturers of mechanical handling equipment. Section I and V of the European association deal with heavy lifting equipment and mobile cranes respectively and have separately published illustrated terminologies in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Swedish describing the various components of heavy cranes and mobile cranes. Other publications prepared by the Sections include Rules for the Design of Structures of Heavy Cranes and a European Standard Specification for Mobile Cranes. Copies of all these documents can be purchased from the ACM at Sardinia House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2. Prices: Section I – Terminology 37s. 6d.; Design Rules 13s. 6d.; Section V – Terminology 12s. 6d.; Specification for Mobile Cranes 7s. 6d.

Early Patent Proclamation

A facsimile reproduction of a proclamation of Queen Elizabeth I of 1601 has been produced and copies may be obtained from Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Single copies are 1s. each or 2s. 1d. in tube post free. (Additional copies can be *sent in the same tube* for an extra 1s. 1d. per copy post free.)

The Economy—Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components: Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings	Total	Selected components: Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,030	—	16,029	15,271	15,271	9,095	3,493	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	+100	+ 37	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	124	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	110	100	128	130	132	136	122	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	111	115	126	120	112	101	126	115	124	139	127	+ 96	+ 42	— 4	+40
1961 4th Quarter	111	114	123	116	110	100	127	130	129	139	118	+ 37	+ 45	— 5	— 7
1962 1st Quarter	109	114	124	117	110	100	126	124	121	135	127	— 4	— 4	—10	+13
2nd Quarter	112	115	125	121	112	100	127	119	127	141	127	+ 48	+ 35	— 6	— 8
3rd Quarter	111	116	126	121	112	101	127	109	126	146	126	+ 50	+ 18	+13	+10
4th Quarter	111	115	128	122	113	101	124	108	121	134	129	+ 2	— 7	— 1	+25
1963 1st Quarter	109	112	128	121	112	101	113	99	120	97	121	— 19	+ 56	—15	— 3
2nd Quarter						102									
1962 December	..	113	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963 January	..	109	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	113	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	116	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	117	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	118*	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June						102									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices: Index†	Index of retail prices: % change on year earlier	Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry: Basic materials and fuel used†	Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry: Manufactured products: home sales†	Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers: Mid-month or monthly average†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers: Change from previous period†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers: Normal seasonal change	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Mid-month or monthly average†	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Change from previous period†	Unfilled vacancies for adults: Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+329
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+114
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—308
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 72
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+ 67
1961 4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+ 77	+49	175	—61	—32	115	115	— 1
1962 1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 19
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 31
3rd Quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 19
4th Quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 36
1963 1st Quarter	117	100*	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 59*
2nd Quarter	121*	104*	122·1	+1·6	104·2*	121·7*	140·8	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	
1962 December	115	100	120·2	+2·6	102·9	121·0	138·8	520	+ 23	— 1	110	— 8	—12	117	119	..
1963 January	115	100*	120·7	+2·7	103·6	121·1	139·1	605	+ 85	+41	108	— 2	— 1	116	117	..
February	118	100*	121·7	+3·5	103·4	121·5	139·4	647	+ 42	+ 2	110	+ 2	+ 6	122	121	..
March	117	100*	121·8	+3·1	103·7	121·6	139·6	628	— 19	—19	122	+12	+10	123	132	..
April	119*	101*	122·2	+2·1	104·0	121·7	140·5	553	— 75	—20	138	+16	+14	124	121	..
May	121*	105*	122·1	+1·7	104·2*	121·8*	140·9	506	— 47	—23	146	+ 8	+ 9	126	129	..
June	121*	104*	122·1	+1·0	104·5*	121·8*	141·0	454	— 52	—33	158	+12	+13	128	130	..
July			121·4	+0·8	104·6*	121·9*		424	— 30	—15	160	+ 2	+ 3	134*	128*	

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Provisional Figures of U.K. Trade in July

Recorded Values (Table A)

United Kingdom exports in July were valued at £340.4 million, imports at £430.3 million, and re-exports at £12.5 million.

Seasonally Adjusted Values (Table B)

After eliminating normal seasonal variation, United Kingdom exports in the three months May, June and July were 3 per cent more than in February, March and April. The rate of exports in the first seven months of the year was 5 per cent more than in the year 1962 as a whole.

On the same basis, imports in May to July were 6 per cent more than in February to April and the average of the first seven months of the year was 4 per cent more than the average in the year 1962.

Seasonally adjusted monthly average re-exports in May to July amounted to £13 million, the same figure as in February to April. The monthly averages for the first seven months of the year and for the year 1962 were also £13 million.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE

A. Recorded Values — **£ million per month**

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961	306.8	366.3	13.2
1962	316.0	374.3	13.1
1962 2nd Quarter	327.2	374.9	14.4
3rd Quarter	300.6	368.6	11.2
4th Quarter	325.4	378.8	14.3
1963 1st Quarter	332.6	381.3	13.3
2nd Quarter	343.6	397.5	13.3
1963 February	314.1	353.5	13.0
March	363.5	391.9	15.4
April	331.7	387.0	13.2
May	364.7	425.5	13.5
June	335.5	383.0	13.1
July*	340.4	430.3	12.5

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values — **£ million per month**

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1962 2nd Quarter	320	373	14
3rd Quarter	320	385	12
4th Quarter	317	374	14
1963 1st Quarter	327	375	12
2nd Quarter	335	395	13
1963 February	321	380	14
March	349	383	12
April	320	388	13
May	341	395	13
June	345	400	14
July*	339	419	14
February-April	330	384	13
May-July*	342	405	13
January-July*	332	390	13

*Provisional.

Note: Trade Account figures of imports and exports differ from those from visible trade in the balance of payments, where imports are entered f.o.b. and insurance and freight, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in invisible expenditure.

Retail Stocks in June

THE VALUE OF retail stocks at the end of June was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier, the same increase as in May. After allowing for seasonal factors the level of the value of stocks at the end of June was a little lower than in recent months.

In volume terms, stocks showed an increase of 3 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Estimates of Changes in Total Retail Stocks

(At cost at end of month)
Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices.												
1956. . .	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957. . .	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958. . .	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959. . .	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960. . .	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961. . .	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962. . .	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133	144	151	133
1963. . .	130	134	142	142	143	139						
1961. . .	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962. . .	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4	+6	+7	+7
1963. . .	+5	+4	+5	+4	+3	+3						
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices.												
1956. . .	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957. . .	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958. . .	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959. . .	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960. . .	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961. . .	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962. . .	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123	133	139	122
1963. . .	121	123	131	131	132	129						
1961. . .	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962. . .	+1	nil	+2	+2	+2	—1	nil	+2	+1	+3	+4	+4
1963. . .	+3	+2	+3	+2	+2	+3						

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958.)

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'

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Passenger Survey 1962

A new regular sample survey of sea and air passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe, and on the long air routes beyond Europe, was introduced by the Government Social Survey on behalf of the Board of Trade during 1961 and 1962. It provides more information about the tourist industry and gives a more secure basis for the estimates of credits and debits on account of 'travel' in the balance of payments.

EXPENDITURE by overseas visitors in this country is now estimated to have been £194 million in 1962 compared with the figure of £220 million previously estimated. Expenditure abroad by United Kingdom residents is now put at £214 million instead of £240 million.

The amount spent on travel abroad by people of this and other countries has risen greatly in recent years. A figure of £200 million on each side of this country's overseas account is too large to be left without an adequate basis for measurement. The relaxation of Exchange Control made the estimates of travel expenditure by United Kingdom residents going abroad increasingly unreliable, and the substantial credits earned from Commonwealth visitors were difficult to measure when the large number of such visitors reaching this country by air and via the short sea routes from Europe was unknown. For this reason some new system of measuring travel expenditure was required.

The new system of interviewing a small proportion (up to 4 per cent on some routes) of travellers has enabled the important contribution made by tourist and other travellers to the balance of payments to be measured without interfering with the free flow of passengers at our sea and air ports. The Government was encouraged to adopt this system by the Tourism Committee of the Organization of European Economic Co-operation, as it then was, which in 1961 recommended the sample survey method to obtain tourist statistics, after making a study of the sampling techniques used by certain Member countries.

A stratified random sample survey of passengers on the international air routes was introduced in the summer of 1961. Interviewers employed by the Social Survey questioned fixed percentages of passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom by air, asking for information about their nationality, country of residence, the purpose of their visit, their length of stay and their expenditure in the country visited, excluding the cost of travelling to and from that destination. A similar survey was introduced on the short sea routes to the continent in March 1962. The proportion of travellers selected for interview varied for different routes. The Board of Trade is grateful to the travelling public, both those resident in this country and those resident abroad, for their co-operation in answering questions put to them by the interviewers. Nine out of ten of those approached attempted to give all the information asked of them, and more than 80 per cent were able to make an estimate of their expenditure whilst abroad. Over 150,000 successful interviews were made during the year.

Results of Survey

The tables on pages 401/3 give the results of the survey for the air routes covering the calendar year 1962 and similar figures for the short sea routes for the year ending March 1963. The survey must be regarded as experimental during this period. Experience has shown the need for certain modifications in the scheme which should enable firmer estimates to be made for later periods. Apart from this, there is the usual element of uncertainty in deriving total figures from a comparatively small sample. The figures are thought to give a fair picture of the pattern of travel.

The totals have been derived by applying the sampling ratios in the case of the traffic covered by the survey, including an allowance for passengers who did not provide the necessary information; to this has been added an estimate in respect of the small proportion of traffic which was not sampled. Information available from other sources of the total numbers of visitors arriving and departing has been used as a check on the totals obtained by this method.

Average expenditure per head has been derived from the expenditure of those travellers who could separate the cost of the journey from the other costs of their visits abroad – it is only the latter which are included in the tables. Those travellers who could not separate the costs of the journey have been designated as travelling on inclusive tours. It has been assumed that their expenditure per head, country by country and according to the main purpose of their visit, is broadly similar to those whose expenditure was known. Allowance has been made for a rather lower expenditure per head for some of those travelling on night flights outside the hours covered by the survey, and for the longer length of stay of travellers who knew the length of their stay, but not its cost.

The air routes cover nearly half of the visitors travelling to and from this country, and the short sea routes to the continent (other than the Scandinavian routes) a further third. Traffic between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic and on the long sea routes (i.e., beyond Europe) was not covered by the survey: visitors on these routes account for about one sixth and about 3 per cent of the total number of visitors travelling to and from the United Kingdom.

Air and Short Sea Route Traffic Compared

A comparison of the air and the sea surveys brings out the significant differences in the character of the two types of traffic. More than 80 per cent of the business visits from the United Kingdom to Western Europe are airborne and only 4 per cent of the sea visits to Western Europe had business as their principal objective compared with 20 per cent on the air routes. For the West European residents coming to this country by air only one third had holidays as their principal purpose – yet for United Kingdom residents visiting Western Europe the proportion was nearly three quarters. It is evident that the market for air travel by British holiday makers to the Continent is further developed than the continental market for air travel for holidays in the United Kingdom. The fact that as much as a half of the air holiday traffic to Western Europe is by passengers on inclusive tours is a factor in this development.

On the North Atlantic routes there is little difference between the proportion of the different types of traffic carried by air: about 80 per cent of all United Kingdom residents, aliens and Commonwealth citizens resident overseas, who cross the Atlantic travel by air.

Business traffic is more evenly spread than holiday traffic throughout the year. This is one of the main reasons why the West European air traffic coming to the United Kingdom in the third quarter is only double the average of the two winter quarters, whereas for United Kingdom air traffic to Western Europe in the third quarter the factor is four times the average of the winter quarters. The comparable figures for the short sea routes are nearly 4 and nearly 9 respectively.

Expenditure per head of United Kingdom residents returning from abroad averaged £48 for those travelling by air and £38 for those travelling by the short sea routes. These figures are very much lower than the average of £85 per head for overseas visitors leaving by air and over £50 per head for those overseas visitors who left on the short sea routes. Part of the difference is due to the greater expenditure of Commonwealth visitors resident overseas: in many cases they have travelled much longer distances to reach the United Kingdom, and tend to stay longer once they have come. On the air routes, the average expenditure of North American residents exceeds £80 per head, whereas the figure for West European residents is only £47. The United Kingdom resident visiting Western Europe by air spent less than £50 on average compared with £108 on a trip to North America. The average expenditure of United Kingdom residents on the short sea routes was only about three-quarters of those travelling to Western Europe by air, but there is a smaller difference for visitors from Western Europe travelling by sea, because in this case the lower expenditure per day is partly offset by a greater length of stay.

Number of Visits

The results of the two surveys, together with other information about traffic on the long sea routes, have been used to prepare estimates relating to the calendar year 1962. It is estimated that United Kingdom residents made nearly three and a half million visits abroad in 1962, not counting visits to the Irish Republic or day trips. Of this total 3,268,000 – more than 95 per cent. – were covered by the two surveys. Within the surveys the principal purpose was a holiday for 2,555,000

Passenger Survey (*Continued*)

visits, business for 427,000 visits, and 'other' for 286,000 visits, but many visits will have had more than one purpose. About 5 per cent. of the visits were made by aliens resident in the United Kingdom.

It is estimated that 2,113,000 visits by overseas visitors (other than from the Irish Republic) were completed in 1962. 554,000 of these visits were by Commonwealth citizens and 1,559,000 by aliens. Just under half our tourist earnings are attributable to British subjects living abroad, citizens of the Commonwealth or of the Irish Republic. Of the 2,113,000 visits completed in 1962, 1,907,000 (more than 90 per cent) were air or short sea route visits covered by the passenger survey. About half this traffic is attributable to residents of Western Europe and a quarter to residents of North America. In the tables the number of visitors resident overseas beyond Europe tends to be overstated because each visit is counted as the visitor leaves our shores. Of the business visitors from Europe, some will have come to this country more than once, but most of them will have returned to their homes before making a later visit, unlike those coming from further away.

These are the first results of the passenger survey. As the later figures become available, they will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal.*

Technical Note

The survey did not cover the long sea routes between the United Kingdom and the countries beyond Europe, for which particulars of the numbers of travellers are available from another source. About 15 per cent of travel credits in the balance of payments and 4 per cent of travel debits are attributed to passengers on these routes. Nor did this survey cover the sea, air or land routes between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic: the Board of Trade makes use of the figures supplied by the Irish Statistical Office for estimates of travel credits and debits with that country.

The air routes covered by the survey accounted for well over 90 per cent of all air traffic. It was inevitable that the traffic at some airports at some periods was too sparse to justify the employment of the staff needed to sample it. The short sea routes covered by the survey account for 85 per cent of all short sea traffic, but the whole of the Scandinavian sea traffic was omitted from the scheme. The total number travelling on these routes was known from other sources and was assigned to categories in the most appropriate proportions, having regard to the type of traffic.

Hitherto, the only complete and detailed information available about overseas visitors to this country has referred to aliens, who have for many years been subject to immigration control. The Home Office compile and publish figures relating to aliens entering and leaving the United Kingdom which show the purpose for which they were given permission to land and the country in which their passport was issued. The survey figures differ very little from the Home Office figures except that alien visitors are counted for survey purposes each time they enter the United Kingdom whereas the Home Office statistics treat returning long-stay visitors as re-entrants and therefore exclude them from the figures of visitors. A visitor (either alien or Commonwealth) is defined in the new survey as a person previously resident abroad for more than a year who proposes to stay in the United Kingdom for not more than a year. Aliens given permission to stay in this country for a year, even though they may not intend to stay as long as this (e.g., au pair girls) are, however, excluded from the Home Office figures for the number of visitors.

The survey has made it possible to distinguish British subjects and Commonwealth citizens returning to resume residence in the United Kingdom from those resident abroad who are only visiting this country. Up to now a reliable basis for this distinction has been available only for those who were travelling on the long sea routes. Statistics in respect of all routes obtained under Part I of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962 will be available shortly: but these (statistics) will relate only to persons subject to immigration control under that Act. They will not cover visits by British subjects who, although resident abroad, were born in the United Kingdom or have a United Kingdom passport; these make a substantial contribution to our tourist earnings.

In the series of figures previously published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, each Commonwealth visitor was counted once on his first arrival in this country on this particular trip: if he visited the continent his re-entry to this country would be ignored. Under the new passenger survey, however, each visitor may be counted whenever he passes through immigration control. The new figures do not, therefore, seek to measure the same phenomenon as before: the survey figure is a measure of visits rather than visitors.

Passenger Survey 1962

TABLE 1. UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS RETURNING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM BY AIR

(other than from the Irish Republic). January 1962 to December 1962 inclusive.

1. United Kingdom residents analysed by country visited

Country of departure of aircraft	Numbers (000)	Expenditure (£ million)
North America	87	9·4
France	448	21·9
Western Germany	110	4·6
Italy	161	10·1
Benelux	358	12·7
Other Western Europe	478	26·3
Western Europe	1,555	75·6
Other Non-Sterling area countries	20	2·6
Overseas Sterling area countries	75	6·3
Total all countries	1,737	93·9

2. United Kingdom residents analysed by area visited (quarterly figures)

Numbers (000)

	Quarters				Year
	I	II	III	IV	
North America	16	17	30	24	87
Western Europe	185	411	763	196	1,555
Overseas Sterling area	17	21	21	16	75
Total all areas*	221	457	820	239	1,737

* Including Other Non-Sterling areas.

3. United Kingdom residents analysed by purpose of visit (quarterly figures)

Main purpose	Numbers (000) Quarters					Expenditure (£ million)
	I	II	III	IV		Year
Holiday	116	308	692	113	1,229	60·4
Business	77	109	89	94	369	23·9
Other	28	40	39	32	139	9·6
Total all purposes	221	457	820	239	1,737	93·9

4. United Kingdom residents returning from Western Europe analysed by purpose of visit.

Main purpose	Numbers (000)	Expenditure (£ million)
Holiday	1,136	54·1
Business	315	15·7
Other	104	5·8
All purposes	1,555	75·6

The estimates of Commonwealth visitors have in the past been recognized as being the least reliable of our tourist statistics. For 1962 it had previously been assumed that 460,000 Commonwealth visitors came to this country direct from overseas, or via the continent of Europe. Although the number of visits has now been estimated from the survey at 554,000, this probably signifies some reduction in the estimated number of Commonwealth visitors to this country. The 554,000 visits by overseas Commonwealth visitors are made up of 117,000 visits on the short sea routes (covering first entries to United Kingdom by those making the long sea route journey to European ports outside the United Kingdom as well as those making interim trips to the Continent), 354,000 air travellers, and 83,000 on the long sea journeys.

(*Continued on next page*)

Passenger Survey (*Continued*)

TABLE II. OVERSEAS VISITORS LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM BY AIR

(other than visitors whose main purpose was transit or employment; day trips and visitors from Irish Republic excluded). January 1962 to December 1962 inclusive.

1. Overseas visitors analysed by country of permanent residence

Country of permanent residence:	All visitors	British subjects and Commonwealth citizens* (included in previous columns)	Expenditure
	(000)	(000)	(£ million)
Canada	102	98	8·4
United States	363	28	30·4
North America	465	126	38·8
Latin America	32	5	3·8
France	116	55	22·0
Western Germany	87		
Italy	36		
Benelux	92		
Other Western Europe	136		
Western Europe	467		
Other Non-Sterling	100	11	12·0
Overseas Sterling area	172	157	28·6
All Countries	1,236	354	105·2

* Including all South Africans until May 31, 1962.

2. Overseas visitors analysed by area of permanent residence (quarterly figures)

Numbers (000)

Area of Permanent Residence	Quarters I	II	III	IV	Year
North America	59	107	213	86	465
Western Europe	76	123	159	109	467
Other Non-Sterling	18	31	54	29	132
Overseas Sterling area	23	36	69	44	172
All areas	176	297	495	268	1,236

3. Overseas visitors analysed by purpose of visit and by area

		Main purpose of visit: Holiday	Business	Other	Total
Numbers (000)	North America	296	96	73	465
	Western Europe	159	214	94	467
	Other Non-Sterling	65	35	32	132
	Overseas Sterling area	96	34	42	172
	All areas	616	379	241	1,236
	Quarters 1962 I	63	74	39	176
	II	137	104	56	297
	III	305	101	89	495
	IV	111	100	57	268
	Year 1962	616	379	241	1,236
	of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens*	207	62	85	354
Expenditure: (£ million)	All visitors	50·4	33·4	21·4	105·2
	of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens spent	24·3	10·5	8·4	43·2

* Including all South Africans up to May 31, 1962.

TABLE III. UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS RETURNING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE SHORT SEA ROUTES

(other than on the Scandinavian or Irish Channel routes. Day trips and cruises excluded). April 1962 to March 1963 inclusive.

1. United Kingdom residents analysed by country visited

Country visited	Numbers (000)	Expenditure (£ million)
France	252	8·1
Western Germany	181	4·9
Italy	322	15·2
Benelux	200	4·2
Other Western Europe	493	20·4
Western Europe	1,448	52·8
Other Non-Sterling area	51	2·7
Overseas Sterling area	32	2·3
Total all countries	1,531	57·8

2. United Kingdom residents analysed by area visited (quarterly figures)

Numbers (000)

	Quarters → 1962 II	III	IV	1963 I	Total
Western Europe	314	944	94	96	1,448
Rest of World	16	45	14	8	83
Total all areas	330	989	108	104	1,531

3. United Kingdom residents analysed by purpose of visit (quarterly figures)

Main purpose	Numbers (000) Quarters → 1962 II	III	IV	1963 I	Year	Expenditure (£ million)
Holiday	272	913	67	74	1,326	49·0
Business	17	18	13	10	58	3·0
Other	41	58	28	20	147	5·8
Total all purposes	330	989	108	104	1,531	57·8

4. United Kingdom residents returning from Western Europe analysed by purpose of visit

Main purpose	Numbers (000)	Expenditure (£ million)
Holiday	1,277	46·3
Business	56	2·8
Other	115	3·7
All purposes	1,448	52·8

Export Opportunities for U.K. Traders

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the *Export Service Bulletin*, which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

Passenger Survey (*Continued*)

TABLE IV. OVERSEAS VISITORS LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE SHORT SEA ROUTES

(other than on the Scandinavian or Irish Channel routes, or visitors whose main purpose was transit or employment; day trips excluded). April 1962 to March 1963 inclusive.

1. Overseas visitors by country of permanent residence

Country of permanent residence:	All visitors	British subjects and Commonwealth† citizens (included in previous column)	Expenditure
	(000)	(000)	(£ million)
United States	90	5	4·7
Canada	20	19	1·2
North America	110	24	5·9
France	102	10	3·9
Western Germany	169	25	5·2
Italy	36	1	3·0
Benelux	103	7	2·7
Other Western Europe	69	7	5·2
Western Europe	479	50	20·0
Overseas Sterling area	46	42	7·8
All Countries*	671	119	36·0

* Including Other Non-Sterling area countries.
† Including all South Africans until May 31, 1962.

2. Overseas visitors analysed by area of permanent residence (quarterly figures)

Numbers (000)

Area of Permanent Residence	1962			1963	Year
Quarters →	II	III	IV	I	
North America	33	57	11	9	110
Western Europe	101	249	74	55	479
Overseas Sterling area	13	20	6	7	46
All areas*	156	340	100	75	671

* Including Other Non-Sterling areas.

3. Overseas visitors analysed by purpose of visit and by area

		Main purpose of visit			
		Holiday	Business	Other	Total
Numbers (000)	North America	90	3	17	110
	Western Europe	318	44	117	479
	Overseas Sterling area	33	3	10	46
	All areas*	463	55	153	671
	Quarters 1962 II	105	11	40	156
	III	265	16	59	340
	IV	54	15	31	100
	1963 I	39	13	23	75
	Year	463	55	153	671
	of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens†	84	8	27	119
Expenditure: (£ million)	All visitors	20·4	3·5	12·1	36·0
	of which British subjects and Commonwealth citizens spent†	8·0	0·5	3·0	11·5

* Including Other Non-Sterling areas.
† Including all South Africans until May 31, 1962.

TABLE V. HOLIDAY VISITS ON INCLUSIVE TOURS

1. United Kingdom residents returning to the United Kingdom whose main purpose of visit was holiday

Numbers (000)

Area visited	*Short Sea Routes April 1962-March 1963 inclusive		†Air Routes January-December 1962	
	All Holiday visits	Holiday visits on inclusive tours	All Holiday visits	Holiday visits on inclusive tours
Western Europe	1,277	473	1,136	568
Rest of World	49	19	93	11
All areas	1,326	492	1,229	579

2. Overseas visitors leaving the United Kingdom whose main purpose of visit was holiday

Numbers (000)

Residents of	*Short Sea Routes April, 1962-March 1963 inclusive		†Air Routes January-December, 1962	
	All Holiday visits	Holiday visits on inclusive tours	All Holiday visits	Holiday visits on inclusive tours
North America	90	39	296	64
Western Europe	318	37	159	11
Rest of World	55	4	161	11
All Countries	463	80	616	86

* Excludes travel on Scandinavian or Irish Channel routes, and day trips.
† Excludes travel between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic.

Trade Visitor From Cyprus

Mr. Phedias Hectorides, Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Public Works Department of Cyprus, recently paid a visit to Britain under the auspices of the Board of Trade. After seeing equipment displays at the International Construction Equipment Exhibition in London, Mr. Hectorides visited several major construction equipment manufacturers in this country. During a tour of the Glasgow Plant of Caterpillar Tractor Co. Ltd., he viewed production of track-type tractors and wheel and track-type loaders manufactured at the plant. He also saw work progressing on an 84,000 sq. ft. extension to the factory's present 680,000 sq. ft. area. Mr. Hectorides (*right*) is seen with Mr. J. M. O'Brien, sales manager of Caterpillar Tractor Co. Ltd.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
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Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries in June

THE FIRST ESTIMATES for June indicate that net new orders received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification) were 3 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Although new export orders in June were slightly lower than in June 1962 the rate of new export ordering in the period April to June was about one-fifth higher than in the comparable period in 1962. In the first six months of this year the overall increase in new export orders was 4 per cent. Deliveries for export in June continued at about a tenth higher than a year earlier, the same rate of increase as for the first six months of the year compared with the 1962 period. With new orders and deliveries running at about the same level export orders on hand were unchanged during June. New home orders were received in June, as in the previous five months, at a rate about 7 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Home deliveries in June following the trend of the earlier months in 1963 were still slightly below the level of 1962. Home orders on hand although a little reduced from the previous months for the first time in two years were higher than a year earlier.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in June was 2 per cent. higher than in June 1962. In the three months ending June the increase in production compared with the same period a year earlier was less than one per cent.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Table 1 — **Engineering Industries (a)**
Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1962	115	120	123	129	128	126	109	117	122
1962 1st Quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd Quarter	120	122	125	129	124	127	117	121	124
3rd Quarter	119	115	117	129	118	119	116	113	116
4th Quarter	115	115	126	129	133	132	109	108	123
1963 1st Quarter	117	132	126	123	121	139	115	135	122
2nd Quarter*	121	136	126	128	150	136	118	131	122
1962 January	119	113	114	127	124	112	116	110	115
February	121	136	125	128	135	127	118	137	124
March	121	142	137	130	153	135	118	138	138
April	121	118	118	130	121	128	118	117	115
May	121	120	124	126	102	126	119	126	123
June	120	127	133	129	152	128	117	118	134
1963 January	115	116	112	127	108	125	111	119	108
February	118	146	127	125	129	144	115	153	122
March	117	134	140	123	129	150	115	136	137
April*	119	132	118	128	168	126	115	119	115
May*	121	144	126	128	137	139	119	147	122
June*	121	131	134	128	145	142	118	126	131

* Provisional

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the Board of Trade Journal, **which should be ordered within one week of publication,** *cost* £3 0*s.* 0*d. per page (or part) for* 250 *copies. (Larger quantities will be supplied at a charge of* 5*s.* 0*d. per page for each additional* 125 *copies). Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.*1. *Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General. Information regarding Subscriptions, Editorial Communications and Advertising in the* Board of Trade Journal *will usually be found on the first page.*

Engineering Industries (*Continued*)

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958 = 100			1954 = 100	December 1958 = 100		
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121	122	120	136	122	127	120
1962	123	122	126	138	118	130	114
1962 1st Quarter	124	125	123	136	124	132	121
2nd Quarter	125	124	127	145	123	131	120
3rd Quarter	117	115	119	129	123	131	120
4th Quarter	127	123	134	142	118	130	114
1963 1st Quarter	126	123	131		121	124	119
2nd Quarter	126*	..	..		125*	131*	123*
1962 January	114	114	114		122	128	119
February	122	123	122		123	129	121
March	135	137	132		124	132	121
April	119	118	121		124	131	122
May	125	123	128		124	128	122
June	131	131	131		123	131	120
1963 January	114	111	120		119	128	115
February	125	122	131		121	127	119
March	139	137	142		121	124	119
April	115*	..	..		123*	129*	121*
May	128*	..	..		124*	129*	123*
June	134*	..	..		125*	131*	123*

* Provisional

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, August 16, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
To Have and to Hold	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Productions Limited	Br/E 28748	71	August 12
The Rivals	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 28749	57	August 12
The Running Man	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Peet Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28750	104	August 12
80,000 Suspects	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	The Rank Organization Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28754	109	August 13
Look at Life Series 18:					
Second Chance	,, ,,	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 23751	10	August 13
Gypsy Holiday	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 28752	10	August 13
Pathe Pic. Series 443/455:					
Pathe Pic. No. 453	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28753	8	August 13
Pathe Pic. No. 454	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 28757	8	August 14
The V.I.Ps	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios	Br/E 28758	119	August 15
Movietone News 1783A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 28503	7	August 16
Movietone News 1784	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 28504	7	August 16
Pathe News 63-65	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28556	8	August 16
Pathe News 63-66	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 28557	9	August 16
		FOREIGN			
The Passionate Thief	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Titanus S.P.A.	F 28755	105	August 14
The Mistress	,, ,,	Aktiebolacet Svensk Filmindustri	F 28756	77	August 14
The Giants of Thessaly	Compton-Cameo Films Limited	Alexandra S.R.L.	F 28759	86	August 15
The Sword of El Cid	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 28760	85	August 15

The playing time of the film 'Chris Barber Bandstand' (Br/E 28692) registered on July 17, 1963, has been amended to 17 minutes.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

A SERVICE IN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer its customers a comprehensive catalogue service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. You can obtain full information about this service by sending a postcard to Sales Promotion (HMSO), Room D.42, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page

Bedding for Far East

A Hong Kong order worth £4,000 is for mattresses from the gold, amber and purple seal ranges of Slumberland Ltd., Birmingham. A Singapore shipment, for red and purple seal mattresses, is also worth £4,000 and follows a local advertizing campaign started in January. In Bangkok, Slumberland have secured a contract to supply the Oriental Hotel with £3,000 worth of king-sized hotel divan sets in double and single sizes.

Pipe for Venezuela

Stanton & Staveley Ltd., Ilkeston, have been successful, in the face of strong international competition in securing from the Institute Nacional de Obras Sanitarias, Caracas, a contract in excess of $\$\frac{1}{2}$ million for flexibly jointed spun iron pipes and fittings for the Maracaibo viaduct.

Earthmoving Vehicles for North Borneo

The Public Works Department of North Borneo have placed a repeat order worth £50,000 with AEC Ltd., London, for seven 10 cu. yd. Dumptruk earthmoving vehicles. The first four were delivered within ten days, the remainder of the order shipped within three weeks.

Locomotive Equipment for South Africa

An order for electric locomotive equipment worth £$3\frac{1}{4}$ million has been placed by Union Carriage and Wagon Co. (Pty.) Ltd., of South Africa, with Associated Electrical Industries, London. Some of the equipment will be made in Britain by AEI, some by First Electric Corporation of South Africa, of which AEI is major shareholder, and some by English Electric, who will be supplying the motor generators and other items.

Floor Cleaning in Dutch Palace

Columbus-Dixon Ltd., Wembley, have supplied the royal palace of Soestdyk, Holland, with a machine that will do carpet shampooing, floor polishing, scrubbing and buffing. A second machine will dry all types of floor surfaces.

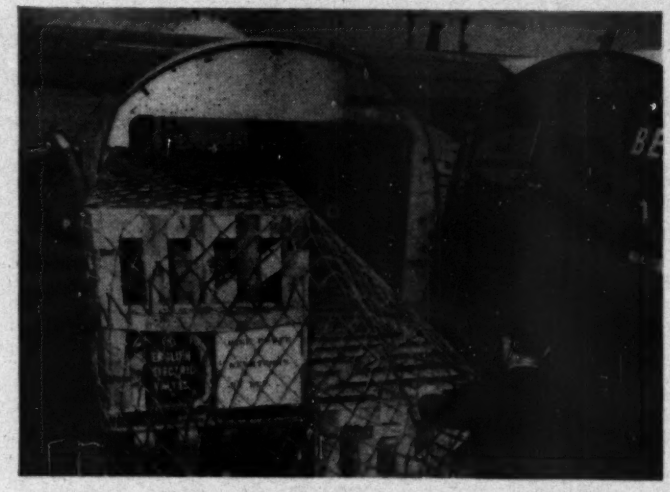
Power-Station Equipment for Spain

William Boby & Co. Ltd., Rickmansworth, are to supply de-aeration plant worth about £8,000 for a new power-station at Narcia in Spain.

Haulage Trucks for Angola

An order for three Super Beaver haulage trucks has been placed by the Benguela Railway Company in Angola with Leyland Motors Ltd.

Klystrons on Order for Europe



Part of a consignment of six English Electric high power Klystrons type K365 being loaded on to an Argosy freighter of British European Airways en route for Italy. The despatch was made at only three days' notice and this consignment of Klystrons is the first of many on order for the Continent of Europe. The K365, which has an output power of 10 kilowatts, is one of a series of EEV Klystrons designed for use as the final amplifier in the output stage of UHF sound and vision transmitters. Delivery overseas is always made by air freight to ensure quick and smooth transit with the minimum of handling.

Switchgear for Australia

AEI Ltd., are to supply fifteen 330kV, 15,000 MVA air-blast circuit breakers worth more than £300,000 to the Snowy Mountains Hydro Electric Authority in Australia.

Outside Broadcast Unit for Yugoslavia

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd., of Chelmsford, have received an order from Radio Television, Belgrade, for a television outside broadcast vehicle, to be equipped with four Mark IV camera channels using the English Electric Valve Company $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch image orthicons. A Mark IV camera channel has also been ordered for use in the studios.

Telephone Exchange for Ceylon

A £840,000 telephone exchange has been ordered from Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., London, for Colombo. It will have an initial capacity of 16,000 lines, with an ultimate capacity of 26,000.

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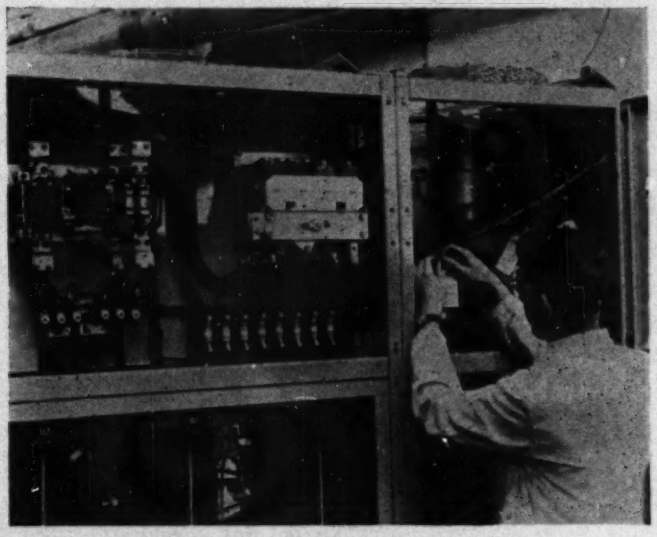
Praise For Board of Trade Services

The following account of how a South Wales firm quickly followed up a 'tip-off' about a job in Cyprus was given recently by Mr. V. W. Eveleigh, General Manager of Underwater Welders and Repairers Ltd., Roath Basin, Cardiff, South Wales.

'My managing director, Mr. G. H. Gould, who was on a sales tour of the Mediterranean and Africa, telephoned our Cardiff office on July 14 concerning an underwater job in Cyprus. We had a telegram on Saturday, July 20, and as a result I flew out to Nicosia, started negotiations on July 22 and had a diver out there on July 23 the same day as I signed the contract for the job', said Mr. Eveleigh. 'Much of the credit for this and other contacts made by my managing director must be given to the Export Officers of the Board of Trade Office for Wales', he added.

Mr. Eveleigh said that following a conversation with the Board of Trade Senior Export Officer for Wales, at a meeting of the South Wales Exporters' Club, interviews with firms interested in buying underwater equipment were arranged in advance of Mr. Gould leaving this country for visits to Italy, Malta, Cyprus, Libya, Kenya, South Africa, Cairo, Beirut and Greece. 'Instead of arriving in these various countries as a virtual stranger my managing director had interviews arranged for him by commercial attachés and was able to get in many more calls', he said. 'Credit where credit is due – we think that many more industrialists could benefit from the services offered by the Board of Trade particularly in this, National Productivity Year'.

Power Equipment for South Africa



Part of the controller for a 100 h.p. magnetic amplifier adjustable speed drive under construction at the Oxted works of Lancashire Dynamo Nevelin. Destined for African Wire Ropes of Johannesburg for powering a wire drawing machine, this equipment is one of 18 valued at nearly £100,000 supplied over the past few years. The unit includes products of a number of other M.I. Group members: fan motors by Lancashire Dynamo & Crypto; a.c. contactor by Brookhirst Igranic; transductor coils by Foster Trasnformers and selenium and silicon rectifiers by International Rectifier Co.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 29-30	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).
Sept. 5-6	Miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street Hereford. (Tel. 4366).

Twenty-five Romney huts; 4,500 tons of Marston shed components, *viz.*: 42,000 corrugated steel sheets, 1,600 steel windows, 2,200 stanchions – 42,000 ft. run, 8,000 purlins – 200,000 ft. run., 1,600 rafters – 40,000 ft. run., 400 gantry girders – 10,500 ft. run., 38,000 lengths angle iron – 325,000 ft. run., 16,500 lengths bars and braces – 250,000 ft. run; Ross industrial fork lift truck; 800 160-lb. tents; 2,400 bivouac tents; 700 sets wooden tent bottoms; tarpaulin sheets; tent shelters; jerricans; leather jerkins and other clothing; towels and carpets; used tyres; M.T. and aircraft spares; chain blocks; electric cable and cord; electrical and wireless spares; hydraulic trolley and other jacks; water pumps; hand winches; fire fighting equipment and hose; picks; shovels; saws and other tools; tool kits; fold flat and other chairs; forms, tables and other furniture; household equipment, etc.

Sept. 10	Miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Tidworth, Hants. (*Sale at Devizes.*)	Farrant, Wightman & Pinniger (Dept. L), Market House, 2 Newport Street, Swindon, Wilts. (Tel. 5151).
Sept. 26	Electrical, engineering and miscellaneous stores.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop.	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).
Oct. 3	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray.*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. 3081).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Electric Overhead Travelling Cranes — Sale by Tender

Eight overhead electric travelling cranes (Butters, Butterley, Adamson and Wharton) of 2, 30 and 40 ton capacity.

Location: No. 1 E.S.S.D., Honeybourne, Near Evesham, Worcestershire.

Application for Tender forms to War Office, Directorate of Sales, 4 (c) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by September 12, 1963. Permission to view on presentation of Tender forms only.

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford, and R.C.A.F. Langar, Notts.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

The above sale will include M.T. engines and spares including gearboxes and axles, plant spares, caterpillar spares, parachute canopies, nylon cord and webbing, fire extinguishers, radio and radar spares, electron tubes, aero engine and aircraft spares and tyres, cable, batteries, flametubes, jet pipes, generators and spares, pumps piping, sparking plugs, hand tools, aircraft cameras, projector, one radar turntable, packing cases and general stores.

Sept. 12	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs., and Royal Air Force, Driffield, Yorkshire.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).
Sept. 25	Sale of 136.984 acres of freehold agricultural land, part subject to tenancy and part with vacant possession. The land will be offered in three lots and the fishing rights along some 1,250 yards of the north bank of the river Ouse will form a separate lot unless the subjects are sold as a whole in the first instance.	Royal Air Force Station, Acaster Malbis, York, Yorkshire.	Stephenson and Son 20, Castlegate, York, Yorkshire. (Tel. York 25533/4).
Oct. 9	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).
Oct. 17	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

Ministry of Public Building and Works

1963	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
September 3	Office and miscellaneous furnishings and domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Holborn 0337).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers. View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	Aug. 2	Nov. 1
Outside Europe	July 5	Oct. 4
Europe	June 7	Sept. 6

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternative years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 2, July 5 and June 7 respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL SERVICES EXHIBITION – May 31-June 4, 1965.
† Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Amendment:

The Board of Trade have been advised that the title of the Sydney Engineering Exhibition to be held from July 13-17, 1964, at the RAS Show grounds, Sydney, should now read 6th Biennial Sydney International Engineering and Industrial Exhibition. Details about this event first appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 5, 1963, and subsequent lists.

Addition:

TOKYO: INTERNATIONAL BOOK EXHIBITION – November 5-10, 1963.
At the Tokyo Trade Centre.
Apply, A. P. Wales Organization, 18 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. 2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 8947.)

EUROPE

Amendment:

The Board of Trade have been advised that the title of the 3rd German Transport Exhibition with International Participation to be held at Munich from June 25-October 3, 1965, should now read 3rd International Exhibition of Transport and Communications. Details about this event first appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* in the issue dated October 6, 1961.

Additions:

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND CONGRESS OF MEASUREMENT-CONTROL REGULATION AND AUTOMATION (MESUCORA-63) – November 14-21, 1963.
† Apply, MESUCORA, 40 Rue du Colisse, Paris 8e.
BRUSSELS: 43RD INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW – January 15-26, 1964.
* Apply, Commissariat General, Salon de l'Automobile, du Motocycle et du Cycle a.s.b.l., 22 Rue de Luxembourg, Bruxelles 4.
AMSTERDAM: 19TH INTERNATIONAL HOUSEHOLD FAIR – May 1-10, 1964.
* Apply, C.E.S. (Overseas) Limited, 16 Blackfriars Lane, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 5420.)
JONKOPING: EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR – May 21-31, 1964.
* Apply, Elmia, AB Foreningstjanst, Jonkoping.
PALERMO: 19TH INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN FAIR – May 23-June 7, 1964.
* Apply, Fiera del Mediterraneo-Campionaria Internazionale, Piazza Generale Cascino, Palermo.
BELGRADE: 7TH INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF TECHNICS AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS – May 24-June 2, 1964.
* Apply, Beogradski Sajam, Bulevar Vojvode Misica 14, Belgrade.
MILAN: INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING, MECHANICAL HANDLING, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND FOOD PROCESSING EXHIBITION. (IPACK-IMA) – June 4-11, 1964.
Apply, IPACK-IMA Exhibition, Via Gian Giacomo Mora 13, Milan.

Mr. Alan Green to Visit Salonika Trade Fair

MR. ALAN GREEN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, will visit the International Trade Fair at Salonika on 'British Day', September 2. He will be accompanied by the British Ambassador in Greece and will be meeting the Minister of Northern Greece at the Fair.

The International Trade Fair is the major annual trade event in Greece and will include the largest British display in any European fair this year. Among the products displayed by the 68 firms exhibiting in the British Pavilion will be cars, textiles, hand tools, agricultural machinery, washing machines, foodstuffs, bicycles, radio and television sets, office equipment and mobile cranes.

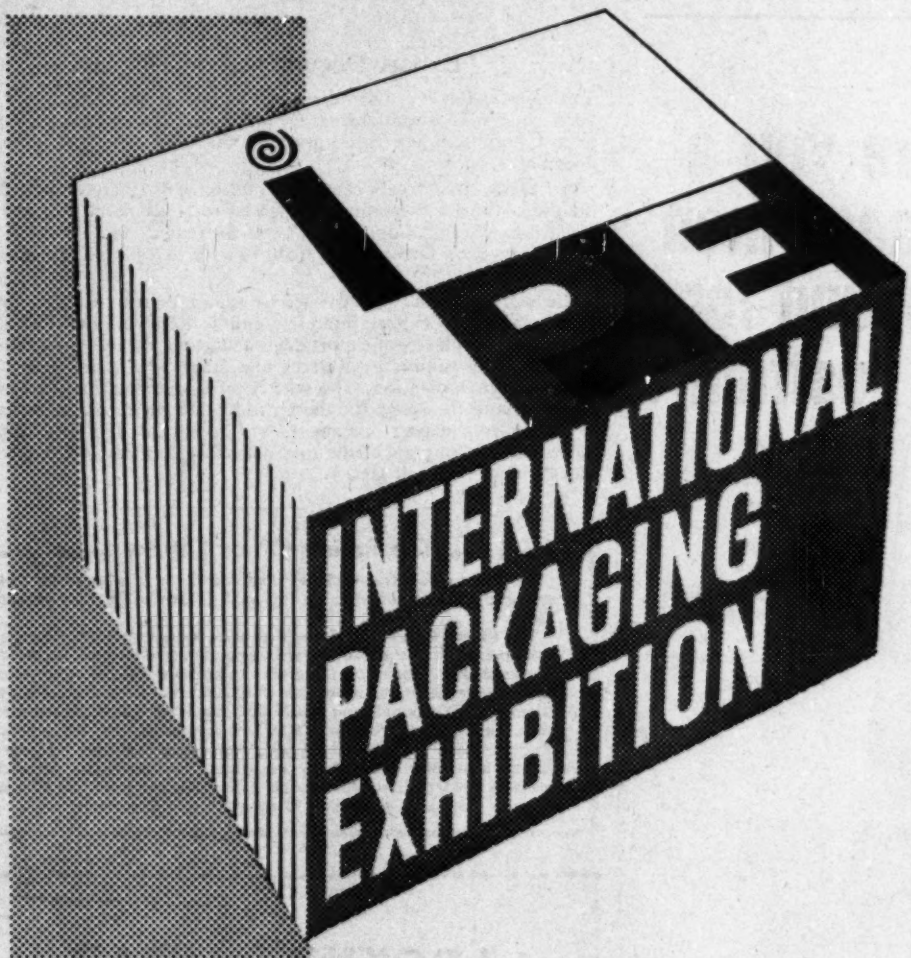
Regional Display By Engineering Industries Association

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been informed that the Midlands Region of the Engineering Industries Association will be holding its annual exhibition at the Wulfrun Hall, Wolverhampton, on September 17 and 18. There will be 74 stands, all of which have been allotted.

The exhibition is aimed at members of the engineering industries, directors, buyers, representatives or employees of concerns allied to the field of engineering in its broadest aspect and the public will not be admitted. Tickets will be available from exhibitors, but visitors will also be admitted on production of trade or business cards. Further information is available from the organizer, Mr. C. Dodds, Regional Secretary, Engineering Industries Association, Dilworth House, 190 Broad Street, Birmingham, 19.

Trade Fairs Guide

A fourth edition of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports—Hints For the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Reference: G.D. 1361/62.)



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Export Documentation Display

THE WESTMINSTER Chamber of Commerce has for many years been concerned about the large number of documents required for export purposes, and has supported the view that simplification is essential.

An exhibition of export documentation will, therefore, be held at the offices of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce, Mitre House, 177 Regent Street, London, W.1, on September 11, 12 and 13 next, and will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, admission free.

The exhibition has been devised by a large British member company with world-wide export interests, and is designed to illustrate the continued complexity of export documentation, the difficulty caused by consular intervention as well as the steps which are being taken towards standardization. The variety of documents involved will be exhibited and the scope for the reproduction of forms, invoices, bills of lading from master documents will be indicated. This exhibit was shown at the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City in April last.

The Patent Office Library

'All kinds of scientific works are kept there, and it is one of the most complete scientific libraries in England.' (Cassell's Saturday Journal, 1888.)

The Patent Office Library was already famous in 1888. Then, as now, members of the public were freely admitted without formality to the shelves. Today they are able to consult 200,000 volumes of scientific and technical periodicals (8,500 different titles are currently taken), 100,000 books, and 10,000,000 patent specifications from all over the world. More than 100,000 visitors came last year, – proof that the facilities offered by this remarkable public reference library are being increasingly recognized by industrial research workers, information officers, and others. Opening hours: 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays.

LOOKING AHEAD

BRITAIN'S ECONOMY EXPLAINED IN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

BROADSHEETS: GROUP I – TRADE EXPANSION

1. *Why?* (why must we expand exports?)
2. *How?* (how are we going to do it?)
3. *Where?* (where are our potential markets?)

GROUP II — ECONOMIC GROWTH

4. *Economic Growth* (why we need to 'grow' faster)
5. *Target for Growth* (what it means: Neddy's role)
6. *Action for Growth* (how to reach our growth rate)

POSTER:

1. 'What we sell abroad' (out now)

Further broadsheets and posters are planned. Broadsheets 1 to 6 and Poster 1 are available now (free) from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, S.E.1.

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

United Kingdom Loan to Korea

THE FOREIGN OFFICE have announced that Her Majesty's Government are to loan to the Government of the Republic of Korea the sum of £½ million under the 'surplus capacity' scheme. The loan is tied to the purchase of the products of heavy industry and is for a period of 15 years, repayments beginning five years from the giving of the loan.

The Korean Government in accepting have indicated that they propose to use the loan for the purchase from the United Kingdom of railway signal equipment.

United Kingdom and Italy

THE TRADE SUB-COMMITTEE of the Anglo-Italian Economic Committee met in Rome on July 4 and 5 to make arrangements for Anglo-Italian trade for the year ending June 30, 1964.

As regards United Kingdom exports to Italy, almost all industrial goods are now liberalized or subject to automatic licensing (see notice in *Board of Trade Journal*, February 8, 1963, page 359). The two remaining quotas have been renewed at the same levels as for the year ended June 30, 1963, viz.:

Gold and alloys, including platinum gold	£90,000
Goldware	£15,000

Applications for imports under these quotas must reach the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade not later than August 31, 1963. After this date, applications will be granted according to the availability of the quotas concerned.

West German Aid to Developing Countries

ACCORDING to a statement by the Federal German Ministry of Economics, commitments for long term capital aid entered into by the Federal Government up to June 30, 1963 amounted to DM 7,161,000,000 covering 65 countries, distributed as follows:-

Africa	DM 1,184,000,000
America	436,000,000
Asia	4,158,000,000
Europe	1,383,000,000

Loan agreements have been drawn up involving 75 projects valued at DM 3,936,000,000, of which amount DM 2,260,000,000 had been disbursed up to June 30, 1963. A further 24 projects valued at DM 710,000,000, have been approved, while 49 projects for a total of DM 1,138,000,000 are at present being considered by the Credit Agency for Reconstruction. Projects have still to be found for loans totalling DM 1,373,000,000.

During 1962 the average rate of interest was 4.2 per cent and the average term 17 years with a 5 year grace period.

Morocco and Cuba

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of June 28, 1963, announced the signing in Rabat on May 16, 1963, of a three-year trade agreement between Morocco and Cuba.

Quotas have been established for Cuban exports to Morocco of unrefined sugar, tobacco leaf and cigars.

Moroccan goods for export to Cuba are divided into two lists, the first, which includes fish flour, cork and cork products, tinned sardines and miscellaneous foodstuffs, being goods for which there are fixed quota values and the second, which includes phosphates, cereals, essential oils, plastics materials, ferrous sulphate, enamel and glassware and utility vehicles, being indicative only.

The French text of the announcement may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Austria and Mongolia

H. M. EMBASSY in Vienna have reported the signing of a trade and payments agreement between the governments of Austria and of Mongolia on July 15, 1963. Principal Austrian exports to Mongolia are likely to include iron and steel, machinery, and electrical products, though no amounts or quantities are specified. The Mongolian export list is composed mainly of raw materials, but again no quantities are specified. Payments will be made in freely convertible currency, and the agreement will remain in force for one year from the date of its signature, and will be automatically renewed for a further year unless notice of termination is given three months before its expiry.

Full details of this agreement may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757 Ext. 459).

Mexico and Yugoslavia

H.M. EMBASSY in Mexico reports the signing of a Protocol to the existing Trade Agreement between Mexico and Yugoslavia, of March 17, 1950 (*Board of Trade Journal* of May 20, 1950, page 1066), providing for an annual interchange of trade in both directions to the value of United States $10 million. Although the Protocol must be ratified by both parties it will operate provisionally from the date of signature.

Spain and GATT

ON JULY 30, 1963, Spain signed her Protocol of Accession to the GATT and will become a contracting party on August 29, 1963. During the course of negotiations for her membership Spain offered certain tariff concessions to Britain and some other contracting parties to the General Agreement. Details of consequent changes in the Spanish tariff will be published as soon as they are announced by the Spanish authorities.

British Commercial Representatives Overseas

MR. V. F. KIMBER, at present serving as Secretary to the Regional Board for Industry at Birmingham, has been appointed as a Trade Commissioner at Montreal and will take up his appointment in September. He will succeed Mr. S. G. Jobson, who will be returning to Britain for duty with the Board of Trade at the end of his tour.

'Hints to Businessmen' Visiting Korea

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Korea has been published in the series of 'Hints to Businessmen'.

British businessmen who intend visiting that country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to the Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928).

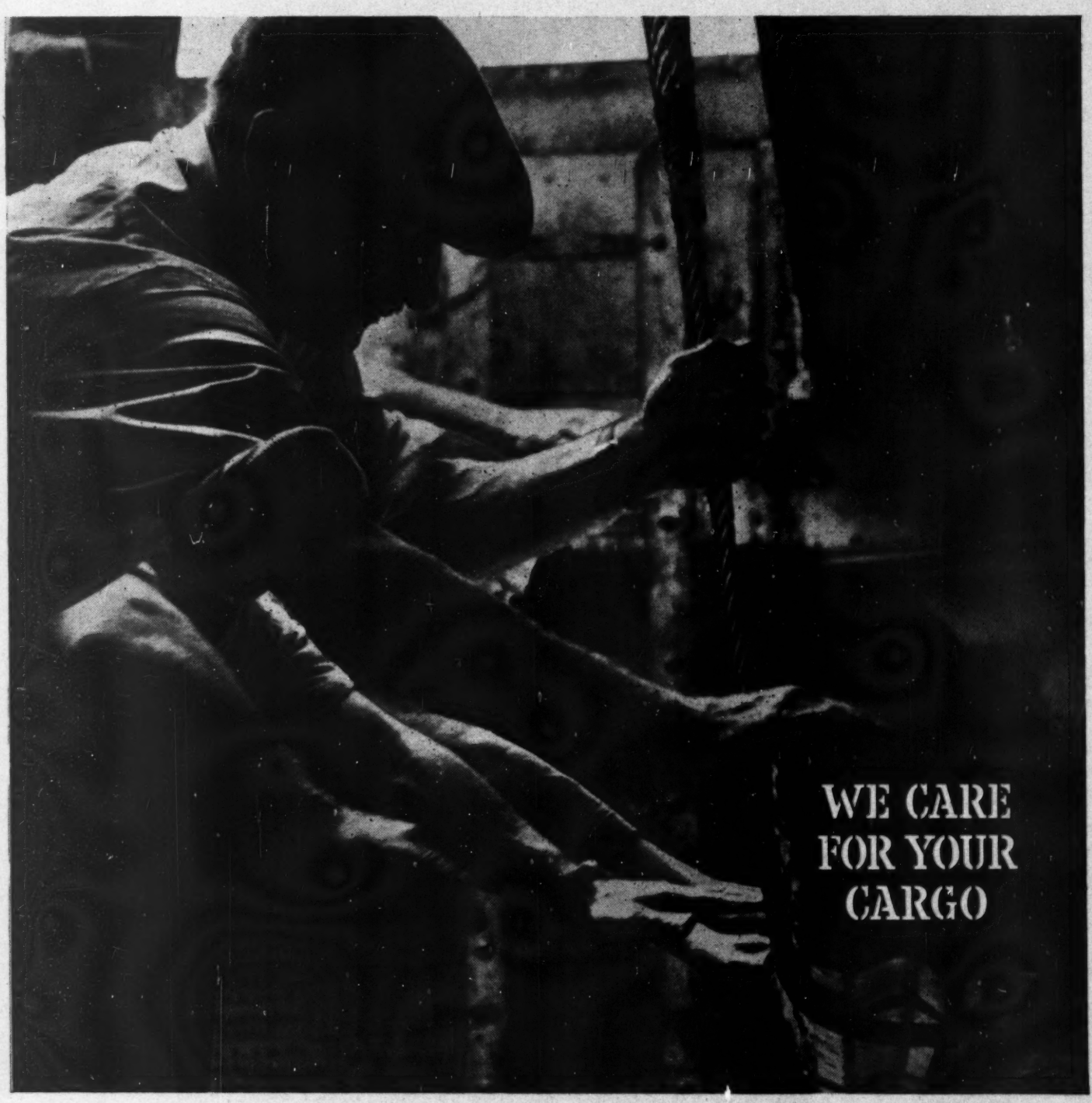
Arabic for Businessmen

THE MIDDLE EAST Centre for Arab studies plan to hold their eleventh Background Course on the Middle East from November 4 to 8, 1963. The Centre, at which courses are held under the aegis of the Foreign Office, is at Shemlan, which is 12½ miles by good road from Beirut, Lebanon.

The object of the course is to provide persons who are planning to spend some time in the Middle East with some basic knowledge of the area and to stimulate their interest in the people, their problems and their way of life.

The fee for the course, which will include luncheon and light refreshments on each of the five days, will be ten guineas. Bachelor accommodation is available at the centre at a reasonable charge. Candidates for the course who wish to stay at the centre may join the mess during their visit.

It is felt that these courses would be of value to representatives of British firms who are newcomers to the Middle East. A limited number of vacancies is available for the course to be held in November and applications to fill these should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2528). Applications should arrive by September 13, 1963.



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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 433), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

ARGENTINA

Gas Recovery Plant for Gas del Estado. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 28. E.S.B. 16508/63.

AUSTRALIA

Power Station Instruments and Controls for Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. September 24. E.S.B. 26299/63.*
Transformers for Mackay Regional Electricity Board. September 2. E.S.B. 25988/63.*
Construction of a Bridge for Department of Main Roads for the State of New South Wales. September 10. E.S.B. 25912/63.
Transformers for Townville Regional Electricity Board. September 4. E.S.B. 25346/63.*
Generators for Electricity Trust of South Australia. September 26. E.S.B. 26478/63.*

Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board:
Grinding and Lapping Machine. September 5. E.S.B. 26451/63.*
Micro Hardness Testing Equipment. September 10. E.S.B. 26450/63.*

Southern Electric Authority of Queensland:
Ash and Dust Handling Plant. October 28. E.S.B. 25350/63.
Cables. September 17. E.S.B. 26290/63.
Transformer Fire Fighting Equipment. September 3. E.S.B. 26291/63.

Postmaster-General's Department:
Bells and Buzzers. October 8. E.S.B. 26235/63.*
Keys; Switchboard. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 23239/63.
Television Testing Equipment. October 3. E.S.B. 25351/63.*
Gauges. October 22. E.S.B. 26452/63.*

BURMA

Complete Mineral Fertilizer Factory for Mineral Fertilizer Plants Implementation Committee. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 1227/63.*
Textiles for Defence Department. September 28. E.S.B. 26244/63.*

Police Supplies Department:
Photographic Equipment. September 15. E.S.B. 25697/63/DLF.*
Air Conditioning Equipment; Refrigeration Equipment. September 15. E.S.B. 25698/63/DLF.
Telephone Equipment. September 15. E.S.B. 25908/63/DLF.
Protective Clothing. September 15. E.S.B. 25909/63/DLF.
Cinema Projectors. September 15. E.S.B. 25699/63/DLF.*
Tape Recorders; Ceiling Fans; Radio Telephone Equipment. September 15. E.S.B. 25907/63/DLF.*

Civil Service Stores Committee:
Household Goods. September 16. E.S.B. 26288/63.*
Miscellaneous Goods. September 23. E.S.B. 26287/63.*
Avometer. September 9. E.S.B. 26428/63.*
Pumps. September 9. E.S.B. 26429/63.*
Paper. September 10. E.S.B. 25354/63.*
Synthetic Sheeting Materials; Seeds. October 15. E.S.B. 26416/63.
Railway Equipment. September 5. E.S.B. 26241/63.*
Foodstuffs. September 23. E.S.B. 26298/63.*
Shovel Loader Tractor. September 5. E.S.B. 26240/63.*
Air Compressor. September 5. E.S.B. 26242/63.*
Blow Lamps. September 5. E.S.B. 26243/63.*
Sports Equipment. September 16. E.S.B. 26417/63.*
Toilet Preparations and Requisites. September 15. E.S.B. 26419/63.*
Textiles. September 16. E.S.B. 25355/63.*
Textiles. September 11. E.S.B. 26415/63.
Condensed Milk. September 10. E.S.B. 26297/63.
Textiles. September 10. E.S.B. 26414/63.*
Generator Set; Selenium Rectifier. September 9. E.S.B. 26418/63.*
Watches and Clocks. October 7. E.S.B. 26285/63.*
Musical Instruments. September 30. E.S.B. 26286/63.*

CEYLON

Brick-making Plant and Machinery for National Small Industries Corporation. October 30. E.S.B. 26956/63.*
Cotton Waste for Ceylon Government Railway. September 4. E.S.B. 26456/63.
'Jeeps' for the Department of Agrarian Services. October 9. E.S.B. 26490/63.
Petroleum Hose for Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. September 10. E.S.B. 26458/63.
Transmission Line for the Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. October 1. E.S.B. 26491/63.*

Eastern Paper Mills Corporation:
Chemicals. September 3. E.S.B. 25955/63.*
Sulphur. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 3. E.S.B. 25394/63.*

Ministry of Local Government and Home Affairs:
Dyestuffs; Chemicals. September 24. E.S.B. 25953/63.*
Thrown Silk Yarn. September 27. E.S.B. 26497/63.*

Ceylon Transport Board:
Prefabricated Hangar. September 11. E.S.B. 26453/63.
Tyres; Tubes and Flaps. September 25. E.S.B. 25954/63.*

CHILE

Cranes for La Empresa Portuaria de Chile. October 3. E.S.B. 25932/63.*
Diesel Bus Chassis for La Empresa de Transportes Collectives del Estado. September 26. Tender documents in Spanish. E.S.B. 26282/63.*

Ferrocarriles del Estado:
Fork Lift Trucks. September 5. Tender documents in Spanish. E.S.B. 26283/63.*
Steel for Railway Bridges. September 6. E.S.B. 25925/63.*

COLOMBIA

Circuit Breakers for Bogota Electricity Company. September 20. E.S.B. 25677/63.
Cranes and Lubricating Units for Ministry of Public Works. September 6. Tender documents in Spanish. E.S.B. 26255/63.*
Spare Parts for Electronic Equipment for Sub-Gerencia de la Empresa Colombiana de Aerodromos. October 7. E.S.B. 26420/63.*

COSTA RICA

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:
Dump Trucks. October 23. E.S.B. 26476/63.*
Steel Sheets. October 16. E.S.B. 26475/63.*

DAHOMEY

Constructional Project for Ministry of Public Works. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 23.) E.S.B. 22822/63.

ECUADOR

Hydro-Electric Equipment for La Empresa Electrica Cayambe S.A. October 4. E.S.B. 25920/63.*

EGYPT

Electrical Equipment for Electricity and Gas Organization. September 16. E.S.B. 25685/63.*
Postal Delivery and Dispatch Mechanism for Postal Organization, Cairo. October 19. E.S.B. 26233/63.
Mineral Oils and Lubricants for Ministry of Communications. September 7. E.S.B. 26280/63.*

Egyptian Railways:
Lighting Materials. September 2. E.S.B. 25928/63.
Telephone Type Relays. September 21. E.S.B. 25929/63.

General Organization for Executing the Five Year Industrial Plan:
Paper Manufacturing Plant. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 17. E.S.B. 14568/63.*
Synthetic Resin Plant. November 10. E.S.B. 26495/63.*

(*Continued on next page*)

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters (*Continued*)

FRANCE

Departments et Communes:

Building Construction Project. September 16. E.S.B. 26494/63.*
Construction of University Clinic. October 3. E.S.B. 25924/63.*
Rugs and Underlay Cushions for Supreme Headquarters Allied Power Europe. September 20. E.S.B. 26479/63.*
Construction of School and Gymnasium for the Ministry of National Education. September 11. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 26727/63.*

Ministry of the Interior:

Textiles. September 5. E.S.B. 25914/63.
Textiles. September 5. E.S.B. 25915/63.
Overalls. September 5. E.S.B. 25916/63.

FORMOSA

Asia Cement Corporation:

D.C. Motor. September 14. E.S.B. 26460/63.*
Coal Dryer. September 14. E.S.B. 26461/63.*
Power Transformer. September 14. E.S.B. 26725/63.*
Wire Rope. September 14. E.S.B. 26726/63.*

Central Trust of China:

Heat Exchangers. September 3. E.S.B. 26248/63.*
Soot Blower Elements. September 2. E.S.B. 26410/63.*
Spiral Wound Caskets. September 3. E.S.B. 26412/63.
Volt-Ammeters. (Further Information.) Closing date of re-issued tender September 4. E.S.B. 19958/63.*
Steel Pipe Line. September 3. E.S.B. 26293/63.*
Pumps. September 6. E.S.B. 26294/63.*
Steel Plates. September 5. E.S.B. 26295/63.*
Ring Gaskets. September 4. E.S.B. 26401/63.*
Steel Rails. September 7. E.S.B. 26723/63.*
Transformers. (Further Information.) Closing date of re-issued tender September 5. E.S.B. 17548/63.*

GREECE

Plate for Tyre Security Rings for Hellenic State Railways. September 6. E.S.B. 25696/63.*
Echo Sounder for Ministry of National Defence. September 2. E.S.B. 26443/63.*

Agricultural Bank of Greece:

Chemicals. September 3. E.S.B. 25682/63.*
Agricultural Chemicals. September 12. E.S.B. 25901/63.*

Ministry of Trade:

Laboratory Equipment. September 16. E.S.B. 25969/63.*
Photographic Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 25911/63.*
Instruments and Apparatus for Wine Institute. September 23. E.S.B. 25970/63.*
Sports Equipment (Leather Footballs; Leather Volley Balls; Basket Balls). (Further Information.) Closing date of re-issued tender September 5. E.S.B. 26222/63.*
Laboratory Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date of repeated tender September 16. E.S.B. 16027/63.*
Freight Cars. September 30. E.S.B. 26441/63.*
Agricultural Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 40047/62.*
Trailer Laboratory. September 6. E.S.B. 25679/63.*
Vehicle. September 2. E.S.B. 25684/63.*
Drilling Equipment. September 6. E.S.B. 25694/63.*
Testing Machines and Equipment. September 9. E.S.B. 25700/63.*
Drilling Equipment. September 9. E.S.B. 25902/63.*
Laboratory Apparatus. September 12. E.S.B. 25906/63.*
Water Coolers. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 2. E.S.B. 24165/63.*

INDIA

Acetylene Plant for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. September 6. E.S.B. 25943/63.*
Bus Bar Connection for Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. October 7. E.S.B. 26267/63.
Control Panels for Bihar State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 9. E.S.B. 21449/63.
Chemicals for Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25370/63.*
Construction of a Dam for Irrigation Division, Bhir. September 13. E.S.B. 25479/63.
Distribution Transformers for Bombay Municipal Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24624/63.*
Tunnel Kiln Spares for Kerala Government Ceramics. September 10. E.S.B. 26273/63.
Insulators for Rana Pratap Sagar Project. September 2. E.S.B. 25702/65.*
Foundry Plant for Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. October 1. E.S.B. 25974/63.*
Radial Gate Equipment for Radial Gates Manufacturing Division, Dapuri. November 7. E.S.B. 25656/63.
Switchgear and Transformers for Punjab State Electricity Board. October 4. E.S.B. 26268/63.
Water Treatment Plant for Government of Goa, Daman and Diu Waterworks Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24724/63.*
Welding Plant for Ministry of Railways. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24977/63.*

Maharashtra State Electricity Board:

Gantries. September 24. E.S.B. 26204/63.
Water Treatment Plant; L.P. Dosing Equipment. September 23. E.S.B. 26213/63.

Hindustan Steel Limited:

Steel Rounds. September 23. E.S.B. 26211/63.
Plug and Stop Valves. September 2. E.S.B. 26221/63.

National Coal Development Corporation:

Coal Mining Machinery. September 30. E.S.B. 25975/63.*
Core-drilling Plant and Equipment. September 23. E.S.B. 26000/63.*

Madras State Electricity Board:

Construction Plant and Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 18. E.S.B. 25033/63.*
Protective Relays. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 12. E.S.B. 21471/63.

Department of Supplies and Disposals:

Boiler Plant. September 6. E.S.B. 26486/63.*
Cable. September 20. E.S.B. 26220/63.

Kerala State Electricity Board:

Cable. September 12. E.S.B. 26482/63.*
Lightning Arresters. September 19. E.S.B. 26481/63.*
Transformers. October 22. E.S.B. 26274/63.*

Koyna Hydro-Electric Project:

Cooling Water Equipment. October 10. E.S.B. 26272/63.
Power and Control Cables and Earthing Materials. October 1. E.S.B. 25480/63.
Transmission Line. November 2. E.S.B. 25668/63.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:

Potentiometer. September 12. E.S.B. 25655/63.
Power Press. September 4. E.S.B. 26270/63.
Steam Jet Cleaner. September 2. E.S.B. 26206/63.
Printing Machine. September 4. E.S.B. 26209/63.
Voltage Stabilizer. September 17. E.S.B. 26210/63.

IRAQ

Construction of Water Supply Scheme for Ministry of Municipalities. November 23. E.S.B. 26276/63.
Manilla Ropes for Iraqui Ports Administration. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25362/63.*

Manilla Ropes for Iraqi Ports Administration. (Further Information.) Tender docu-
Electric Sterilizers. October 6. E.S.B. 26258/63.
Switchboard and Associate Equipment. September 29. E.S.B. 26260/63.
Photographic Equipment. September 20. E.S.B. 26257/63.
Saloon Cars. September 15. E.S.B. 26259/63.

Ministry of Defence:

Electrical Equipment. September 4. E.S.B. 26230/63.*
Transformer Sub-Station. September 11. E.S.B. 26236/63.
Steel Components. September 4. E.S.B. 26237/63.*
Brass Buttons. September 8. E.S.B. 26275/63.*
Medical and Surgical Stores. September 8. E.S.B. 25474/63.*
Transformer. September 4. E.S.B. 25632/63.
Pumping Sets. October 7. E.S.B. 25636/63.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Kerry County Management:

Water Supply Scheme. September 16. E.S.B. 26474/63.
Filtration Plant. September 16. E.S.B. 26701/63.

KENYA

Nairobi City Council:

Street Lighting Columns. September 2. E.S.B. 25921/63.*
Street Lighting Columns. September 2. E.S.B. 25922/63.*

KUWAIT

Chemicals for Kuwait Oil Co. September 8. E.S.B. 25937/63.*
Vehicles for Municipality of Kuwait. September 18. E.S.B. 26239/63.

Ministry of Electricity and Water:

Iron Palisading Enclosures. September 18. E.S.B. 25536/63.*
Air Filters. September 8. E.S.B. 25939/63.*
Air Conditioners. September 15. E.S.B. 25940/63.*
Drinking Water-coolers. September 11. E.S.B. 25941/63.*
Sluice and Gate Valves. September 11. E.S.B. 25942/63.*
Refrigerators and Accessories. September 15. E.S.B. 25938/63.*

LEBANON

Road Network for Conseil Executif des Grand Projets. October 14. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 26228/63.*

MALAYA

Primary Crusher for Directorate of Public Works. September 9. E.S.B. 26289/63.
Submarine Pipeline Hose for Public Works Department, Johore. September 18. E.S.B. 25933/63.

MEXICO

Irrigation Project for Mexican Ministry of Hydraulic Resources. September 15. E.S.B. 26037/63.*

NETHERLANDS

Road Construction Project for Directorate-General of Waterways. September 13. E.S.B. 25934/63

NEW ZEALAND

Cable for General Post Office. October 3. E.S.B. 26430/63.*
Cable for Dunedin City Corporation. September 6. E.S.B. 26462/63.*
Railway Signalling Equipment for New Zealand Railways. September 30. E.S.B. 25663/63.*
Transformers for New Zealand Electricity Department. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 8. E.S.B. 21785/63.*

Ministry of Works:

Hydro-Electric Power Plant. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 8950/63.
Building Construction Project. September 24. E.S.B. 26231/63.

Auckland Hospital Board:

X-Ray Cardiac Equipment. September 27. E.S.B. 26279/63.*
Mobile X-Ray Unit. September 13. E.S.B. 26466/63.*
X-Ray Equipment. September 6. E.S.B. 26465/63.*
X-Ray Diagnostic Equipment. September 6. E.S.B. 26467/63.*

NORWAY

The Norwegian Authorities:

NATO Infrastructure Contracts. Two closed circuit television chains. Apply by September 2. G.D. 876/62(63).
Installation of Two Standby Diesel Generators. Apply by September 15. G.D. 92/62 (64).
Plastic Radome for a Coastal Radar Station. Apply by September 15. G.D. 156/60(65).

PAKISTAN

Drugs and Medicines for Directorate of Industries. September 10. E.S.B. 26207/63.
Carbonization, Briquetting and Curing Plant for West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. Closing date postponed to September 30. E.S.B. 21040/63.*

Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department:

Aerial Cable. September 17. E.S.B. 26485/63.
Cable. September 19. E.S.B. 26487/63.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

Pakistan Eastern Railway:
Pipes. September 9. E.S.B. 25675/63.*
Wire Fencing. September 9. E.S.B. 25676/63.*
Hydraulic Equipment for Spring Buckling Press. September 9. E.S.B. 25674/63.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Electric Generating Sets for Nampula Municipality. November 16. E.S.B. 25994/63.*

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
Building Materials. September 9. E.S.B. 25982/63.
Metals. September 2. E.S.B. 25985/63.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Harbour Works for Ports, Railway and Transport Department. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 13. E.S.B. 22362/63.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

City of Salisbury:
Air Compressor and Receiver. September 10. E.S.B. 26743/63.*
Pick-up Truck. September 3. E.S.B. 25833/63.*

Federal Tender Board:
Cargo and Petrol Trailers. September 6. E.S.B. 26483/63.*
Stainless Steel Tableware. September 13. E.S.B. 26484/63.*

SAUDI ARABIA

Camping Equipment for Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs. September 8. E.S.B. 26278/63.

SINGAPORE

Pipeline Suction Cutter Dredge for Public Works Department. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 25035/63.*
Valves (Flanged) for Singapore Water Department. September 17. E.S.B. 26437/63.*

Singapore Polytechnic:
Machine Tools. September 13. E.S.B. 26435/63.*
Hand Tools; Machine Tools. September 13. E.S.B. 26434/63.*
Metrology Laboratory Equipment. September 13. E.S.B. 26436/63.*

Public Utilities Board:
Conductor. September 3. E.S.B. 26731/63.
Cables. September 3. E.S.B. 26732/63.
Joint Boxes and Compounds. September 10. E.S.B. 26733/63.

SOUTH AFRICA

Textiles for Provincial Administration of Cape of Good Hope. September 6. E.S.B. 25961/63.*

South African Railways:
Radio Equipment. September 13. E.S.B. 26463/63.*
Bone China Crockeryware. September 13. E.S.B. 26405/63.*
Axlebox Guide Liners. September 13. E.S.B. 26403/63.*
Oil Burning Lamps. September 27. E.S.B. 26402/63.

The State Tender Board:
Drugs and Chemicals. September 9. E.S.B. 26224/63.*
Garage Equipment; Pneumatic Tools; Rooter Attachments. September 10. E.S.B. 26226/63.*
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals. September 9. E.S.B. 26232/63.*
Laboratory Apparatus. September 10. E.S.B. 26238/63.*
Garage Equipment. September 10. E.S.B. 25963/63.*
Mobile Power Units. September 6. E.S.B. 25612/63.*
Woodworking Machinery. September 9. E.S.B. 26225/63.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:
Artists' Brushes. September 6. E.S.B. 25985/63.*
X-Ray Equipment. September 6. E.S.B. 25964/63.*
Audiometer. September 6. E.S.B. 25965/63.*
Tonographer. September 6. E.S.B. 25967/63.*
X-Ray Equipment. September 6. E.S.B. 25968/63.*
Processing Unit for X-Ray Films. September 20. E.S.B. 26489/63.*
Needles. September 6. E.S.B. 25987/63.*
Bucket Loaders (Crawler Mounted). September 6. E.S.B. 25990/63.*
X-Ray Equipment. September 6. E.S.B. 25966/63.*
Stationers' Sundries. September 6. E.S.B. 25984/63.*
Microscopes. September 6. E.S.B. 25989/63.*
Workshop Presses. September 6. E.S.B. 25991/63.*
Ophthalmic Microscope. September 20. E.S.B. 26488/63.*
Machine Tools. September 6. E.S.B. 25992/63.*
Textiles. September 6. E.S.B. 25986/63.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Textile Machinery and Accessories for Xuong det Viet-Hung (Nguyen Van Luong). September 20. E.S.B. 26281/63/DLF.

Central Purchasing Authority:
Blood Bank Equipment. September 25. E.S.B. 26252/63.*
Limigraphs; Cement Gun. September 11. E.S.B. 25657/63.*
Surgical Requirements. September 25. E.S.B. 26253/63.*

SPAIN

Transmitter and Receiver Adaptor Units for Direccion General de Telecommunication (Advance Information.) Closing date not yet known. E.S.B. 26421/63.

SUDAN

Fire Fighting Equipment for Ministry of Communications. September 15. E.S.B. 26477/63.*
M.S. Angles for Ministry of Works. September 7. E.S.B. 26469/63.*
Permanent Way Equipment for Sudan Gezira Board. (Further Information.) Closing date of re-issued tender September 18. E.S.B. 25051/63.*
Tyres and Tubes for Central Electricity and Water Administration. September 4. E.S.B. 26473/63.*

Department of Posts and Telegraphs:
Lead Sleeves. September 9. E.S.B. 26254/63.*
Transistorized Carrier Equipment. September 30. E.S.B. 26256/63.*

THAILAND

Soda Ash for The Thai Paper Factory. September 10. E.S.B. 26425/63.
Wireholder for Metropolitan Electricity Authority, Bangkok. September 17. E.S.B. 26219/63/DLF.*

Provincial Electricity Authority:
Generator Sets. September 4. E.S.B. 26265/63.*
Mild Steel Angles. September 5. E.S.B. 26261/63.

State Railway of Thailand:
Bogie Oil Tank Wagons. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25604/63.*
Mild Steel Angle and Flat. September 4. E.S.B. 26262/63.
Oil Bogies. October 29. E.S.B. 25604/63.
Screw Jacks. September 2. E.S.B. 25608/63.
Auger Bits. September 12. E.S.B. 26424/63.

Thailand Tobacco Monopoly:
Aluminium Foil. September 4. E.S.B. 26264/63.
Cellulose Paper Tear Strip. September 6. E.S.B. 26427/63.
Cigarette Packets. September 10. E.S.B. 26426/63.
Real Art Paper. September 3. E.S.B. 26263/63.

TUNISIA

Office du Commerce de la Tunisie:
Coffee. September 2. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 26735/63.*
Tea. September 4. E.S.B. 26734/63.*

La Societé Nationale d'Electricite de Radio et de Television:
Television Receivers Assembly Plant. September 30. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 26215/63.*
Radio Receivers Assembly Plant. September 30. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 26216/63.*
Electric Lamp Assembly Plant. September 30. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 26217/63.*

TURKEY

Laboratory Equipment for Fertilisers Corporation. September 3. E.S.B. 26722/63.*
Telephone Cable Coils for P.T.T. Genel Mudurlugu. September 27. Tender documents in Turkish available. E.S.B. 26721/63.*

Denizcilik Bankasi T.A.O.:
Motor Capstan. September 3. E.S.B. 25945/63.*
Fire Fighting Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 25946/63.*

Turkish Maritime Bank:
Radio Beacon. September 5. E.S.B. 26719/63.*
Steel Plates. September 10. E.S.B. 26720/63.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Aden
Inquiry for television sets; jewellery; lamps and shades; fancy leather goods. (E.S.B. 25519/63.)

Algeria
Economic report — January-June 1963. (C.R.E. 7947/G.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment (domestic and industrial); heating equipment; signalling apparatus; communication equipment; lifts and cranes. (E.S.B. 26277/63.)
Agency inquiry for compressors; bearings; garage equipment; machine tools; vehicles; motor accessories. (E.S.B. 25899/63.)
Agency inquiry for carpets; floor coverings. (E.S.B. 25821/63.)
Agency inquiry for textile fabrics; household textiles. (E.S.B. 26051/63.)
Agency inquiry for carpets; textile fabrics; church furniture and fittings. (E.S.B. 25869/63.)
Agency inquiry for underwear; dressing gowns. (E.S.B. 13625/63.)
Inquiry in respect of iron ore mining project. (E.S.B. 25555/63.)
Inquiry for jewellery; ceramic products; art metal goods; hotel and restaurant ware; vegetable oil; handbags; furniture; toys and games. (E.S.B. 26030/63.)
Manufacture under licence—light engineering products; steel furniture. (E.S.B. 25240/63.)

Bahrain
Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 25769/63.)

British Honduras
Inquiry for cartridges; building materials; foodstuffs; refrigerators; radios and batteries; pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 25772/63.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 26032/63.)
Agency inquiry for toys and games. (E.S.B. 26095/63.)
Agency inquiry for florists' sundries. (E.S.B. 26006/63.)
Agency inquiry for cosmetics and perfumes; leather goods; smokers' supplies; drugs and pharmaceuticals; dental supplies. (E.S.B. 20301/63.)
Agency inquiry for costume jewellery; sports goods; clothing; footwear; knitwear. (E.S.B. 26069/63.)
Inquiry for air compressors; electric motors; flexible couplings; conveyor chain; gear reduction units. (E.S.B. 26072/63.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for electrical equipment and materials. (E.S.B. 25733/63.)

CHILE
Agency inquiry for dumper trucks. (E.S.B. 25863/63.)

(Continued on next page)

Information for United Kingdom Exporters (*Continued*)

Colombo
Development plan. (E.S.B. 22120/63.)

Congo Republic (Leopoldville)
Economic report, June-July 1963 (C.R.E. 7606/G.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 25506/63.)
Inquiry for hand tools. (E.S.B. 25200/63.)
Economic report for June 1963. (C.R.E. 2744/63.)

Ethiopia
Economic report, January-June 1963. (C.R.E. 1304/63.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for china clay; glue; felts; wire; stainless steel tubes and valves. (E.S.B. 25717/63.)

France
Agency inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 25532/63.)
Economic report – June, 1963. (C.R.E. 213/63.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for tools, machine tools. (E.S.B. 25000/63.)
Agency inquiry for scarves; millinery. (E.S.B. 25572/63.)
Agency inquiry for agricultural equipment. (E.S.B. 23922/63.)
Agency inquiry for hosiery; raincoats. (E.S.B. 25497/63.)
Inquiry for metals and alloys; switches; porcelain products for electrical use; measuring instruments; machine tools; castings and pressings; steatite; synthetic fibres. (E.S.B. 25504/63.)
Inquiry for brassware. (E.S.B. 25128/63.)
Economic report, July 29-August 11, 1963. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import of raw hides, etc. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Ghana
Inquiry for refrigeration equipment; grain silos. (E.S.B. 26024/63.)

Greece
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 26065/63.)
Collaboration – optical lens processing. (E.S.B. 22418/63.)

Guinea, Republic of
Trade and Investment Prospects. (C.R.E. 3996/6/G.)

Hong Kong
Inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 23050/63.)

India
Economic report, January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 2220/G.)

Iran
Joint venture – consultants in electro-mechanical engineering. (E.S.B. 25753/63.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for plastics belting. (E.S.B. 25752/63.)

Israel/France
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2826/57.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for clothing; knitwear. (E.S.B. 25541/63.)
Agency inquiry for caravans. (E.S.B. 25409/63.)
Agency inquiry for toilet articles; photographic equipment; smoker's requisites; giftware; travel and leather goods; clothing; jewellery. (E.S.B. 25282/63.)
Inquiry for steel. (E.S.B. 25412/63.)
Economic report, May-June 1963. (C.R.E. 4993/63.)

Japan
Agency inquiry for biscuits. (E.S.B. 25298/63.)
Inquiry for textile fabrics. (E.S.B. 26023/63.)
Economic report, June 1963. (C.R.E. 5810/63.)

Lebanon
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 3314/63.)

Malaya
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 25468/63.)
Agency inquiry for parenteral iron. (E.S.B. 25243/63.)

Mexico
Visits by H.M. Ambassador and H.M. Counsellor (Commercial) to the States of Nayarit, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Durango, Sinaloa and Sonora. (C.R.E. 10675/59.)

Morocco
Market report on chemicals. (E.S.B. 21286/63.)
Economic report, January-June 1963. (C.R.E. 5671/59.)

Nepal
Economic report, January-June 1963. (C.R.E. 7561/G.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for upholstery fabrics. (E.S.B. 25562/63.)
Economic report – June, 1963. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 18900/63.)

Nigeria
Agency inquiry for salt. (E.S.B. 24888/63.)

Norway
Market report on sewing machines. (E.S.B. 22515/63.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for chromium plant; seam welding machine; forging hammer. (E.S.B. 25816/63.)
Inquiry for extraction machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 25418/63.)

Peru
Inquiry for refrigerators. (E.S.B. 25820/63.)

Poland
Inquiry for laboratory equipment; food testing and processing equipment; catering equipment; home canning equipment; visual aids. (E.S.B. 25498/63.)
Economic report for June, 1963. (C.R.E. 371/60.)

Portugal
Economic report – July, 1963. (C.R.E. 3012/63.)

El Salvador
Inquiry for plastics blow moulding machinery. (E.S.B. 24350/63.)

Senegal
Opportunities for British participation in industrial development. (C.R.E. 4296/61.)

Singapore
Agency inquiry for steel furniture; beds and mattresses; carpets; electrical equipment; welding electrodes. (E.S.B. 25137/63.)
Agency inquiry for cotton blankets. (E.S.B. 26904/63.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for engineering goods. (E.S.B 24363/63.)
Economic report – April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 5969/G.)

Spain
Agency inquiry for brass strip for slide fasteners. (E.S.B. 25291/63.)
Economic report, June 1963. (C.R.E. 2450/63.)

Sudan
Agency inquiry for textiles; underwear. (E.S.B. 23634/63.)
Economic report, April-June, 1963. (C.R.E. 7246/63.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for steel; non-ferrous metals; plastics covered steel strip. (E.S.B. 26078/63.)
Agency inquiry for paper products. (E.S.B. 25585/63.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 25487/63.)
Agency inquiry for spray painting equipment; paints. (E.S.B. 26064/63.)
Inquiry for biscuits. (E.S.B. 25515/63.)
Inquiry for cooling towers. (E.S.B. 25294/63.)
Economic report, June, 1963. (C.R.E. 2838/60.)

Syrian Arab Republic
Market report on pharmaceutical products. (E.S.B. 19024/63.)

Tanganyika
Agency inquiry for pumps; pesticides; fertilisers; veterinary products; tinned milk. (E.S.B. 25803/63.)

Trucial States
Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 23455/63.)

Tunisia
Economic report, January-June 1963. (C.R.E. 7923/61.)

Turkey
Collaboration – chemical factory project. (E.S.B. 10784/63.)
Economic report – June, 1963. (C.R.E. 115/63.)

United States of America
Inquiry for nuts for machine products. (E.S.B. 26036/63.)
Inquiry for solvents. (E.S.B. 17656/63.)
Inquiry for steel. (E.S.B. 25459/63.)
Inquiry for hydraulic hose braiding machines. (E.S.B. 25255/63.)
Inquiry for biscuits. (E.S.B. 25253/63.)

Venezuela
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 2475/2/G.)

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Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LIST OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'rtm'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the list may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

CEYLON

Tariff Amendments (II)

THE FOLLOWING tariff changes which became effective as from midnight August 1/2, 1963, are a continuation of the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 16, 1963 (page 374):

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
	Ad valorem	Rs. c.	*Ad valorem*	Rs. c.
Motor cycles and motor scooters (including engines and chassis for motor cycles and motor scooters)	30%		37½%	
Motor lorries, motor vans, motor omnibuses, and tractors (excluding agricultural tractors) including engines and chassis therefor, which in the opinion of the Principal Collector of Customs are not classifiable as motor cars or motor station wagons:				
Diesel-engined	24%		31½%	
Other	24%		31½%	
Trailers and tramcars including chassis and spare parts thereof and such accessories of trailers and tramcars as are not also adapted for use as accessories of motor vehicles	24%		31½%	
Vehicles driven electrically (other than tramcars) and parts thereof	24%		31½%	
Motor vehicles, spare parts and accessories for:				
Magnetos for motor vehicles and parts thereof	25%		32½%	
Motor vehicles, accessories for	60%		67½%	
Safety helmets for motor cyclists	Free		7½%	
Spare parts for motor cars, motor station wagons, motor lorries, motor vans, motor omnibuses and tractors (excluding agricultural tractors) other than diesel-engined (except magnetos splash-proof accumulators and tyres and tubes)	50%		57½%	
Spare parts for motor vehicles, not elsewhere specified	50%		57½%	
Mother of pearl			50%	
Musical instruments:				
Gramophones, phonographs and radiograms, and component parts and accessories	100%		110%	
Gramophones and phonograph records	66%		76%	
Other, including automatic pianos and organs and component parts and accessories	30%		35%	
Mustard paste			150%	
Mustard powder			150%	
Nickel silverware, not elsewhere specified			250%	
Nuts used as fruit:				
Brazil nuts per cwt.		200 00		210 00
Walnuts per cwt.		200 00		210 00
Other	50%		60%	
Office and factory furniture and equipment wholly or mainly of iron and steel:				
Cabinets	150%		160%	
Counters	150%		160%	
Deed and cash boxes	150%		160%	
Distributors	150%		160%	
Lockers	150%		160%	
Partitions and partitioning	150%		160%	
Seating (excluding single seats and chairs)	150%		160%	
Shelving	150%		160%	
Storage bins	150%		160%	
Storage racks	150%		160%	
Transfer boxes	150%		160%	
Wall panels	150%		160%	
Parts for the above	150%		160%	
Oil cloth			50%	
Oils, fats and greases, not elsewhere specified:				
Linseed oil	10%		20%	
Palm oil			27%	
Painters' materials, not elsewhere specified:				
Thinner	27%		37%	
Turpentine	10%		15%	
Gums, oils, fats and resins, not elsewhere specified	27%		37%	
Other	25%		30%	
Paintmaking materials:				
Dry colours, fillers and other materials shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for paint making	9%		19%	
Commercial zinc oxide	9%		14%	
Paints, painters' colours and enamels	55%		60%	
Paper and manufactures thereof, not elsewhere specified:				
Account books			100%	
Albums:				
Stamps, photograph, autograph and gramophone record			100%	
Bags for cement			39%	
Birthday books			100%	
Blank clock cards	27%		37%	
Blotters and diaries combined			100%	
Blotting paper	70%		80%	
Book cover paper	10%		20%	
Book covers	100%		110%	
Calendars, calendar backs and calendar blocks (other than printed pictures and printed show cards)			150%	
Calendar and diaries combined			150%	
Carbon paper	50%		60%	
Cardboard, corrugated, shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of electric lamp bulbs	7%		17%	
Cardboard in rolls shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of dry-cell batteries	7%		17%	
Cards and folders for filing systems			27%	
Cloth lined paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for printing maps and charts, and for the production and printing of children's rag books	33%		38%	
Copy books in paper covers	12%		22%	
Diaries			150%	
Drawing books in paper covers	12%		22%	
Drawing paper	12%		22%	
Exercise books in paper covers	12%		22%	
Exercise books in thick covers			39%	
Filter paper	27%		37%	
Forms, ruled or printed	100%		110%	
Glassine paper, not elsewhere specified	27%		37%	
Glassine paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of envelopes	12%		22%	
Greaseproof paper	33%		38%	
Gummed labels for addressing machines	27%		37%	
Kraft paper	27½%		32½%	
Letter paper with printed or embossed headings, printed or embossed envelopes	200%		210%	
Linotype paper	27%		37%	
Manuscript books, not elsewhere specified			39%	
Marble paper	10%		20%	
Match labels			150%	
Match paper	27%		37%	
Millboard, strawboard, cardboard and boxboard	7%		17%	
Newsprint:				
in rolls or reels			55%	
other			20%	
Non-processed paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of packing sole crepe rubber for export and of lining tea chests, tea packets and desiccated coconut chests	9%		19%	

(*Continued on next page*)

Ceylon (*Continued*)

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate	Column III General Rate
	Ad valorem Rs. c.	*Ad valorem* Rs. c.
Note books		150%
Ocean paper	27%	37½%
Paper of the kind commonly used for the purpose of packing sole crepe rubber for export and of lining tea chests, tea packets or desiccated coconut chests, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs that such paper has been imported for such purpose and is likely to be used mainly for such purpose	12%	22%
Paper cartons which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of being used as milk containers		15%
Paper, plain, of the kind commonly used for writing and printing purposes including duplicating paper and writing pads other than compendiums, but excluding newsprint		55%
Paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of outer casings of dry cell batteries	10%	20%
Plain envelopes		150%
Press copy books		78%
Printed labels and printed wrappers for use in packing Ceylon produce for export		78%
Printed wrappers, not elsewhere specified		150%
Stencils for use with duplicating machines		27%
Strawboard shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of envelopes	7%	17%
Tissue paper	27½%	32½%
Toilet paper	27%	37%
Tracing paper	27%	37%
Visitors' books		150%
Wrapping and packing paper, not elsewhere specified, including old newspaper	50%	55%
Paper and cardboard, manufactures wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified		150%
Paper, not elsewhere specified	66%	76%
Pearls, culture		300%
Pearls, natural		300%
Pepper, powder		150%
Perambulators and parts (excluding tyres) and accessories except toys	100%	110%
Perfumed spirits including lavender water but not eau-de-Cologne:		
Packed in containers or bottles of less than 4 ounce capacity		175% or Rs. 175·00 per gal. whichever is higher
Packed in larger containers or bottles		200% or Rs. 200·00 per gal. whichever is higher
(For eau-de-Cologne see under E.)		
Perfumery, cosmetics, tooth paste and toilet preparations including hair or scalp oils (except perfumed spirits and powder)	100%	110%
Photo-engraving machinery and parts	25%	35%
Photographic goods (including unprocessed cinema films not elsewhere specified and photographic chemicals, namely, developers, fixing salts, sodium hyposulphite or sodium thiosulphite other than those of B.P. standard, acid fixing baths, acid hardeners, toning solutions, wetting agents, reducers, intensifiers, film waxing solution, desensitizers, film cement and metol, amidol, rodinol, hydroquinone and pyrogallol) not elsewhere specified:		
Instruments and apparatus (excluding photographic papers, plates, processed or unprocessed films and chemicals)	100%	105%
Photographic paper, plates, unexposed films and chemicals not elsewhere specified	66%	71%
Unexposed 8 mm. and 16 mm. cine film proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of making any sound film of which not less than seventy-five per centum of the scenes are shot, and not less than seventy-five per centum of the sound recording is done in Ceylon	6%	11%
Unexposed 35 mm. cine film proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the purpose of making any sound films of which not less than seventy-five per centum of the scenes are shot, and not less than seventy-five per centum of the sound recording is done in Ceylon	6%	11%
Projection apparatus	100%	105%
Other	100%	105%
Picnic sets		250%
Picture and photo frames and stands		300%
Picture postcards		150%
Pictures and prints, not elsewhere specified:		
Unframed		150%
In frames other than gold and silver frames		200%
In gold and silver frames		300%
Plaster of Paris		27%
Plastic manufactures, wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified:		
Book covers		200%
Comb cases		200%
Diary covers		200%
Document and brief cases		200%
Key tags		200%
Plastic cord		200%
Plastic rods		200%
Plastic strips		200%
Plastic thread		200%
Wallets and purses	200%	205%
Writing pads (compendiums)		200%
Plastic sheets and sheeting, plastic powders and synthetic resins, including articles imported for the manufacture locally of plastic products:		
Plastic sheets and sheeting		50%
Plastic powders and synthetic resins in any form		10%
Pleasure boats, excluding kits for sailing craft		300%
Polishes and cleaning compositions:		
Boot polish and cleaners		50%
Polythene film		75%
Poonac, coconut		7½%
Pouches, tobacco		200%
Powder for the toilet	42%	52%
Precious and semi-precious stones, except Ceylon stones and diamonds:		
Cut:		
Genuine		200%
Imitation		200%
Precious and semi-precious stones, except Ceylon stones:		
Uncut		150%
Preserves, not elsewhere specified	100%	110%
Printing type	15%	25%
Printers' materials, not elsewhere specified:		
Iron and steel	15%	25%
Other		25%
Pulpware	150%	160%
Rat traps, wholly or mainly of wood		60%
Raw materials, materials (including containers and packing material), industrial machinery and equipment, components, integral parts and parts thereof, as may be certified by the Director of Development as being in his opinion essential for local industrial development (excluding any such article on which a lower rate of duty than 10% preferential and 20% general is imposed under the existing law)	10%	20%
Receptacles, boxes and chests and shooks and fittings, of a kind suited for the purpose of packing Ceylon produce for export, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for such purpose and are likely to be used mainly for such purpose		12%
Rubber manufactures, wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified:		
Bicycle brake blocks with or without shoes, pedal blocks, pedal covers and handle grips	114%	124%
Cushions for motor vehicles	200%	210%
Erasers		100%
Hospital sheeting		27%
Latex foam cushioning and mattresses other than for motor vehicles	200%	210%
Pencil protectors		100%
Perambulator tyres		66%
Play balls	100%	110%
Rickshaw tyres		66%
Rubber bands for office use		100%
Rubber proofed fabrics, not made up		27%
Rubber toys	100%	110%
Toy balloons	100%	110%
Tyre flaps		66%
Unvulcanized rubber compounds		66%
Safes, iron and steel	60%	70%
Safes, stands for:		
Wooden		200%
Other	200%	210%
Saffron per lb.		100 00
Sanitary towels		30%
Sanitaryware and fittings:		
Cisterns, flushing pipes and fittings, iron and steel	27%	37%
Sauces		150%
Shaving sets		40%
Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation including steam, electric and motor launches, boats and barges imported entire or in section:		
Complete	27%	37%
Parts for	27%	37%
Silverleaf		50%
Silverplated ware, not elsewhere specified		250%
Smokers' requisites, not elsewhere specified, other than gold- and silver-plated ware and gold, platinum and silverware:		
Iron and steel	150%	160%
Other		160%
Soap:		
Toilet, perfumed or medicated	100% or Rs. 100·00 per cwt. (whichever produces the higher duty)	120% or Rs. 120·00 per cwt. (whichever produces the higher duty)

Ceylon (*Continued*)

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate	Column III General Rate
	Ad valorem Rs. c.	*Ad valorem* Rs. c.
Other, including household and laundry soap	45% or Rs. 13·00 per cwt. (whichever produces the higher duty)	65% or Rs. 19·75 per cwt. (whichever produces the higher duty)
Soups:		
Tinned or bottled		200%
Other		200%
Spectacles, spectacle glass, mountings, cases and cleaners other than cotton		26%
Spectacle frames:		
Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture, viz.:		
Celluloid sheets		10%
Metal hinges	10%	20%
Metal rivets	10%	20%
Metal arm wire	10%	20%
Spirits (not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer) for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon:		
Provided that in no case shall the duty be less than:		
Rs. 270·00 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 337·50;		
Rs. 305·00 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 381·25;		
Rs. 310·00 per gallon where the duty per proof gallon is Rs. 387·50.		
Brandy in respect of which a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs that the spirit is produced from the juice of the grape and has been matured for not less than five years per proof gallon		337 50
All other brandy per proof gallon		381 25
Gin per proof gallon	381 25	387 50
Rum per proof gallon		337 50
Whisky, in respect of which a certificate is produced to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs that the spirit has been matured for not less than five years per proof gallon		337 50
All other whisky per proof gallon		381 25
Unenumerated (excluding spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs and spirits citronella and industrial spirits shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for testing citronella oil and for de-icing aircraft respectively) per proof gallon		337 50
Spirits being sweetened or mixed so that the strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely:		
Liqueurs and cordials per imperial gallon		310 00
Unenumerated per imperial gallon		310 00
Spirits citronella and industrial spirits shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for testing citronella oil and for de-icing aircraft respectively	25%	30%
Spirits denatured to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs	30%	40%
Sports materials, games and athletics materials (excluding rubber balls)	12½%	22½%
Sports materials, games and athletic materials (excluding rubber balls):		
Golf sticks	40%	50%
Stationery, other than paper:		
Blotters:		
Earthenware, porcelain and china	100%	110%
Iron and steel	100%	110%
Other, except gold and silverware and gold-plated and silver-platedware		110%
Files		40%
Fountain pens and fountain pen parts, excluding nibs:		
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 5·00		27%
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 5·00		Rs. 1·35 plus 300% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 5·00.
Ink		27%
Ink powder	15%	25%
Ink wells and stands except gold-plated and silver-plated and gold, platinum and silverware:		
Earthenware, porcelain and china	30%	40%
Other		40%
Nibs:		
Iron and steel	15%	25%
Other		25%
Pencils, lead, copying and coloured other than school crayons in boxes of 12 and under in assorted colours		15%
Pencil sharpeners		40%
Pen holders		15%
Propelling pencils and parts thereof:		
Silver and gold wholly or mainly of		300%
Other		150%
Refills for propelling pencils		50%
Sealing wax		27%
Stencils, not elsewhere specified:		
Iron and steel	30%	40%
Other		40%
Stone manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	33⅓%	38%
Stoneware not elsewhere specified	33⅓%	38%
Studio cameras (including magazines, tripods, tilthead adaptors, synchronous motors, camera motors, carrying cases, sound blimps and lenses), recorder outfits (including microphones for sound recorders), film printers, film editing tables, footage measures, synchronizers, microphone booms, processing plants and disc recording machines for use in the production of 35 millimetre sound films for public exhibition, and component parts of any of the foregoing	10%	12½%
Tallow and wax for candles	10%	20%
Tallow (other than tallow for candles)	10%	20%
Tamarind seed powder	10%	20%
Tarpaulins	30%	40%
Telegraph and telephone apparatus other than wireless	36%	46%
Tennis balls	21%	31%
Textiles and manufactures of textile materials:		
Artificial silk (including rayon and cellulose) not elsewhere specified and any manufactures thereof including any admixtures where the artificial silk content is not less than 50% by weight, not elsewhere specified:		
Apparel, not elsewhere specified	300%	310%
Banians including singlets, tee shirts and vests:		
Sizes below 16 inches each	2 10	2 60
Sizes 16 inches and above each	5 10	5 60
Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	100%	110%
Blankets	60%	70%
Camboys	60%	70%
Embroideries	200%	210%
Haberdashery and millinery	100%	110%
Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth	100%	110%
Hosiery, not elsewhere specified	200%	210%
Lace and net, excluding fishing nets and netting, but including curtain netting	60%	70%
Piece-goods where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation are below Rs. 2·00 per yard:		
Crepe, sateen and haircord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches	50%	60%
Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics	55%	65%
Sarees	45%	55%
Sarongs	55%	65%
Other	30%	40%
Piece-goods including sarees and sarongs where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation in the aggregate, amount to not less than Rs. 2·00 yard	300%	310%
Scarves and shawls	100%	110%
Thread	24%	34%
Towels		100%
Towelling	90%	100%
Tubes made of artificial silk shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of incandesent mantles	18%	28%
Yarn, twist and fibres	9%	14%
Other manufactures	60%	70%
Carpets, carpetting and rugs of all materials	300%	310%
Cotton and manufactures of cotton, not elsewhere specified:		
Apparel, not elsewhere specified	200%	210%
Banians including singlets, tee shirts and vests:		
Sizes below 16 inches each		2 10
Sizes 16 inches and above each		5 10
Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	70%	75%
Blankets		50%
Camboys	40%	45%
Embroideries	100%	110%
Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth	65%	70%
Hosiery not elsewhere specified	125%	135%

(*Continued on next page*

Ceylon (*Continued*)

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate		Column III General Rate	
	Ad valorem	Rs. c.	*Ad valorem*	Rs. c.
Lace and net, excluding fishing nets and netting, but including curtain netting	25%		35%	
Piece-goods including mosquito netting:				
Crepe, sateen and haircord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches	15%		20%	
Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics	18%		23%	
Sarees	40%		45%	
Sarongs	35%		40%	
Other	15%		20%	
Scarves and shawls			55%	
Thread			24%	
Towels			100%	
Towelling	90%		100%	
Yarn and twist for knitting banians and weaving textiles, not elsewhere specified:				
Proved to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the handloom industry	Free		Free	
Other	9%		19%	
Yarn and twist other than for the knitting of banians or the weaving of textiles, not elsewhere specified			24%	
Other manufactures			45%	
Dental floss	25%		35%	
Linen canvas			40%	
Linen, manufactures wholly or mainly of, not elsewhere specified			300%	
Mixed material and other textiles, not elsewhere specified:				
Apparel, not elsewhere specified	300%		310%	
Banians including singlets, tee shirts and vests:				
Sizes below 16 inches . . . each		2 10		2 60
Sizes 16 inches and above . . each		5 10		5 60
Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	100%		110%	
Blankets			70%	
Camboys	60%		70%	
Embroideries	200%		210%	
Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth			110%	
Hosiery, not elsewhere specified	200%		210%	
Lace and net, excluding fishing nets and netting, but including curtain netting	60%		70%	
Piece-goods where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation are below Rs. 2·00 per yard:				
Crepe, sateen and haircord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches	55%		65%	
Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figures fabrics and pile fabrics	55%		65%	
Sarees	45%		55%	
Sarongs	55%		65%	
Other	35%		45%	
Piece-goods including sarees and sarongs where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation, in the aggregate amount to not less than Rs. 2·00 yard	300%		310%	
Scarves and shawls	100%		110%	
Thread			24%	
Towels			100%	
Towelling	90%		100%	
Yarn, twist and fibres	14%		24%	
Other manufactures	60%		70%	
Natural silk and manufactures thereof including any admixtures thereof where the natural silk/and/or artificial silk content is not less than 50% by weight:				
Apparel, not elsewhere specified	300%		310%	
Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	305%		310%	
Blankets	300%		310%	
Embroideries	300%		310%	
Haberdashery and millinery	100%		110%	
Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth	300%		310%	
Hosiery, not elsewhere specified	300%		310%	
Lace and net including curtain netting	305%		310%	
Piece-goods:				
Crepe, sateen and haircord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches	305%		310%	
Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics	305%		310%	
Sarees	305%		310%	
Sarongs	305%		310%	
Other	305%		310%	
Scarves and shawls	300%		310%	
Thread	24%		34%	
Towels	300%		310%	
Towelling	305%		310%	
Yarn, twist and fibres	20%		25%	
Other Manufactures	300%		310%	
Synthetic fibre and spun glass and manufactures thereof including any admixtures where the synthetic fibre and/or spun glass content is not less than 50% by weight, not elsewhere specified:				
Apparel, not elsewhere specified	300%		310%	
Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen	300%		310%	
Blankets	200%		210%	
Embroideries	300%		310%	
Haberdashery and millinery	130%		140%	
Handkerchiefs and handkerchief cloth	300%		310%	
Hosiery, not elsewhere specified	300%		310%	
Lace and net, excluding fishing nets and netting, but including curtain netting	150%		160%	
Piece-goods where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of importation are below Rs. 2·00 per yard:				
Crepe, sateen, and haircord in which the width of the material does not exceed 36 inches	150%		160%	
Flannel, velveteen, corduroy, brocade, gaberdine, curtain and furnishing fabrics, plush, serge, figured fabrics and pile fabrics	150%		160%	
Sarees	150%		160%	
Sarongs	150%		160%	
Other	125%		135%	
Piece-goods including sarees and sarongs where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation in the aggregate, amount to not less than Rs. 2·00 per yard	300%		310%	
Scarves and shawls	300%		310%	
Thread	125%		135%	
Towels	200%		210%	
Towelling	200%		210%	
Yarn, twist and fibres	20%		25%	
Other manufactures	200%		210%	
Silk waste	50%		60%	
Woollen and worsted, manufactures wholly or mainly of:				
Berlin	20%		30%	
Blankets	50%		60%	
Piece-goods and manufactures, not elsewhere specified	300%		310%	
Scarves, shawls and garments:				
Used	50%		60%	
Unused	300%		310%	
Yarn shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of hosiery	20%		30%	
rtm Thermos (vacuum) flasks and parts thereof			40%	
Timber which is shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of receptacles for packing Ceylon produce for export	9%		19%	
Timber, scantlings and sleepers:				
Aspen scantlings	5%		15%	
Scantlings and sleepers, not elsewhere specified	42%		52%	
Tipping wagons (other than motor wagons) and parts thereof	27%		37%	
Tobacco:				
Manufactured:				
Beedies . per lb. of their gross weight inclusive of packing and labels		6 00		6 50
Beedy tobacco . . . per lb. net		5 72		6 02
Cigarettes:				
(i) Manufactured in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable from tobacco grown in such country . . . per lb. net		80 00		
(ii) Manufactured in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable from foreign tobacco . per lb. net		80 50		
(iii) Manufactured in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable from tobacco grown in such a country and from foreign tobacco at rates intermediate between (i) and (ii) above according to the certified proportion of the leaf content of the tobacco grown in a country to which preferential rates of duty have been deemed to be applicable and a foreign country	As specified in column 1		As specified in column 1	
(iv) Manufactured in foreign countries per lb. net				81 00
Hooka		100 00		100 30
Cigars		150 00		151 00
Snuff		100 00		100 50
Manufactured tobacco not elsewhere specified, other than hooka and beedy tobacco and snuff . . per lb. net		100 00		100 75
Unmanufactured . . per lb. net		53 52		55 77
Toilet requisites, not elsewhere specified, including toilet sets, except soap and perfumed spirits			100%	
Toys and parlour games	32%		37%	

Ceylon (*Continued*)

Column I Article	Column II Preferential Rate *Ad valorem* Rs. c.	Column III General Rate *Ad valorem* Rs. c.
Transfer labels shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the manufacture of brushes		20%
Trays and waiters, not elsewhere specified:		
Brass		200%
Plastic		200%
Wooden		200%
Umbrellas	20%	25%
Umbrellas, incomplete	20%	25%
Unassembled component parts of umbrellas, namely sticks and handles (other than wooden sticks and handles), ribs, stays, runners, notches, cups, ferrules and paper covers	15%	20%
Vegetables:		
Preserved (except dried), other than in tins	150%	160%
Tinned	150%	160%
Vinegar		100%
Vinylite paper shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of crown corks		9%
Walking sticks and canes		200%
Wall and partitioning boards including porous boards and hard boards other than asbestos:		
Wall boards of wood fibre	26%	36%
Other:		
Wooden		36%
Other than wooden		36%
Watches:		
Complete:		
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation do not exceed Rs. 50·00	50%	60%
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceeds Rs. 50·00 but do not exceed Rs. 100·00	Rs. 25·00 plus 100% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 50.	Rs. 30·00 plus 110% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 50.
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges up to the point of arrival in the port of importation exceed Rs. 100·00 but do not exceed Rs. 200·00	Rs. 75·00 plus 200% of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 100·00.	Rs. 85·00 plus 210% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 100·00.
Where the cost, insurance, freight and other charges exceed Rs. 200·00	Rs. 275·00 plus 300% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 200·00.	Rs. 295·00 plus 310% of such portion of the cost, insurance, freight and such other charges as exceed Rs. 200·00.
Parts and accessories excluding cases and/or movements	50%	60%
Cases and movements including partially assembled movements	300%	310%
Wireless goods and apparatus assembled or unassembled including spare parts	55%	57½%
Batteries, specially made for use in wireless sets	30%	32½%
Wood pulp, not elsewhere specified		27%
Wooden manufactures shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for use in the tea industry:		
Frames for tea sieves and bulking shovels	9%	19%
Essential industries:		
Accumulators and batteries:		
Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of enclosed splash-proof accumulators and batteries, not elsewhere specified, viz.:		
Rubber casings and wooden separators	9%	16½%
Separators not elsewhere specified	9%	16½%
Dry cell batteries:		
Articles other than chemicals, viz.:		
Artificial manganese, graphite powder, paraffin wax, sealing compound, cardboard washers, brass caps, zinc cans or zinc cups, wrapping yarn and wrapping gauze shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of dry-cell batteries		9%
Hotels, rest houses and restaurants:		
Articles of the following description which are shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have imported by and for use in hotels, rest houses and restaurants approved by the Director of the Tourist Bureau, provided that such articles (except air conditioners and air conditioning equipment) bear indelible marks identifying them as the property of such hotels, rest houses or restaurants:		
Air conditioners and air conditioning equipment and parts thereof which are designed for ducted air delivery excluding self-contained air conditioning units	7½%	17½%
Air conditioners and air conditioning equipment excluding parts thereof not elsewhere specified	22½%	32½%
Pencils:		
Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the local manufacture of pencils, viz.:		
Brass ferrules		9%
Coloured inserts in powder or solid form		9%
Graphite		9%
Lacquer	9%	14%
Stamping foil	9%	19%
Wood	9%	19%
Water pumps:		
Articles shown to the satisfaction of the Principal Collector of Customs to have been imported for the manufacture of water-pumps, viz.:		
Vacuum and pressure gauges, air volume controls, pressure switches, float switches	9%	19%
All other goods not otherwise charged with duty or prohibited and not comprised in the Table of Exemptions		125%
Collectors' pieces and objects of art not intended for re-sale and consigned to public institutions approved by the Principal Collector of Customs	Free	Free

Budget for 1963-64

THE MAIN points of particular importance to British interests in Ceylon in this year's Budget, the first by the new Finance Minister, the Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne, which was introduced on August 1 are:

Nationalization

The Insurance Corporation of Ceylon, which has already a monopoly of the life assurance business in the Island is now to take over the whole of the general insurance too, on January 1, 1964. The Government are also to consider how private banking can be more closely associated with the needs of the economy.

Import Duties

The limited amount of luxury items to be imported this year will be subject to heavy increases in import duty ranging from 200-300 per cent. Duty on other items will be raised in order to protect similar local products. A reduction in the rate of duty on textiles, kerosene and motor car spares is intended to lower the cost of living index. Full details of the changes are being published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as space permits.

Taxes

In a revision of income tax rates the burden carried by the upper income group is increased while middle and lower income groups pay less or no tax at all. Persons requiring foriegn exchange will be required to pay a tax according to the type of transaction involved; however, there will be some exceptions including the payments of profits and dividends. A turn-over tax on consumer goods produced for the home market and on local business operations is planned for business with a turnover exceeding £7,500 a year. Banks and export industries are among some firms exempted from this tax.

Import of Socks

THE CONTROLLER of Imports and Exports in Ceylon has granted a quota, equal to 25 per cent of the 1961 imports, for socks as local production is unable to meet home consumption.

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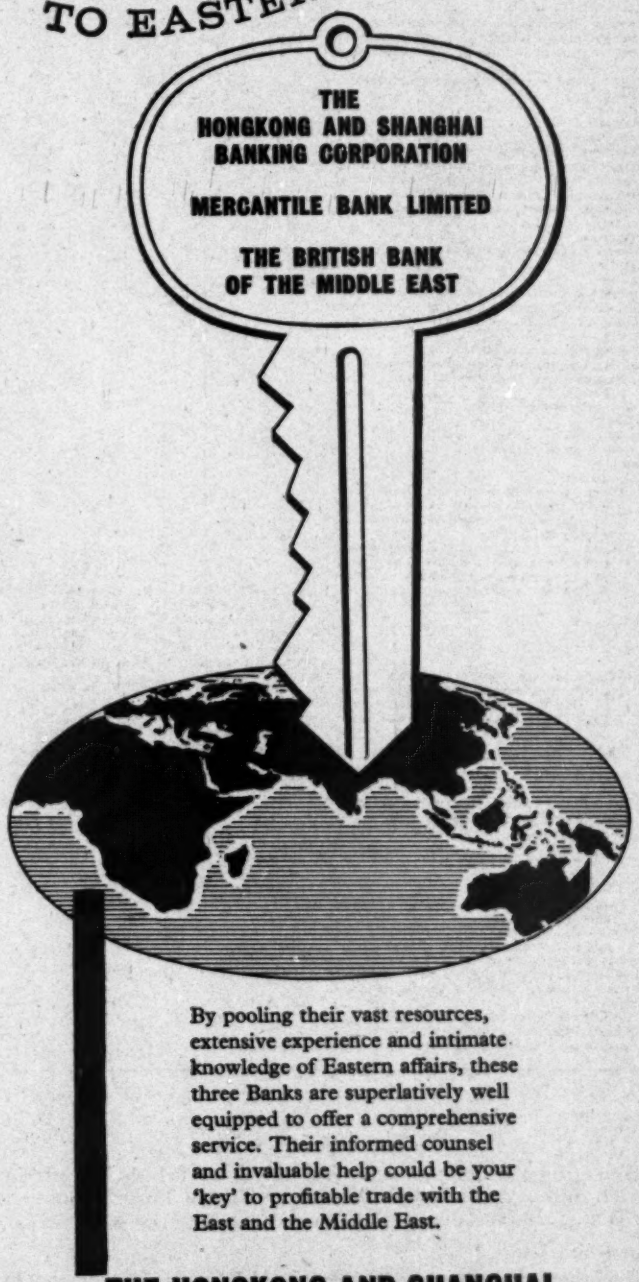

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SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government propose to declare the following industry and product to be a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Product under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industry	Product
Engineering	Internal combustion engines, all types.

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the product mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before September 9, 1963.

The Singapore Government have also declared the following to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the above mentioned ordinance:

Industries	Products
(A) Manufacture of rubber products	Tyres and tubes, all types
(B) Textile weaving . . .	Woven textile fabrics
(C) Textile finishing . . .	Raised, bleached, dyed, and printed textile fabrics
(D) Household textile made-up goods	Table cloths, bedsheets, pillow cases, terry towels, and other household made up goods from locally woven fabrics

A preliminary notice of the intention of the Singapore Government to designate (A) appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 28, 1963 (page 1483). A similar notice about (B), (C), and (D) appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 7, 1963 (page 1317).

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 6197/2G.

Trademark Amendment

IN THE LIST of industries and products which the Singapore Government propose to declare as Pioneer Industries published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 12, 1963 (page 117) item (M) referred to 'thermos flasks.' This information was supplied by the Singapore Government through the British Trade Commissioner. Thermos is a registered trade mark and it must be assumed that this item was intended to refer to 'vacuum flasks.'

Importation of Meat and Meat Products

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of Notice to Singapore Importers No. 170 issued by the Department of Imports and Exports Control and Registration, Singapore, which states that with effect from August 15, 1963, the Veterinary Division of the Primary Production Department will commence port meat inspection. From that date no meat or meat products (whether fresh, frozen, chilled, cooked, dried, dehydrated, salted, pickled or smoked) for human consumption will be allowed to be imported from any country unless approved on arrival by a Veterinary Officer of the above mentioned Department. As before the consignments of imported meat and meat products must also be accompanied by the necessary veterinary health certificate issued by the exporting country of origin.

Importers of meat and meat products will need to arrange with the veterinary authorities regarding the inspection of consignments of such goods well in advance of their arrival in Singapore.

Import licences will be issued with the condition that the consignments are subject, on arrival, to inspection by a Veterinary Officer and will only be permitted to be imported if found satisfactory by the Veterinary Officer.

The port meat inspection aims at ensuring that only wholesome meat and meat products are being imported into Singapore and that if they are used for processing and canning in Singapore they will be of an acceptable standard.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958

THE GOVERNMENT of the Federation of Malaya has announced that the following industry and products have been declared a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958:

Industry	Products
Chemicals	(i) Calcium sulphate (ii) Sodium hypochlorite

The proposal to designate (i) was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal*, June 7, 1963, page 1317. A similar notice about (ii) appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 14, 1963, page 1369-70.

All inquires regarding this notice should be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 1236/4/G.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **Float controlled valves** of a type used in space heaters fired by liquid fuel (Tariff Item 176 (L) (3) (e)).

This reference has been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers.

Details of the Tariff Item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
176	(L) (3) Regulating and controlling devices, automatic, for the control of temperature humidity, pressure vacuum or rate of flow, including parts, n.e.i., and accessories, n.e.i., specially designed for use therewith, but not including chlorination controllers and parts therefor or goods covered by Item 175 (B) or 175 (C):			
	*(a) Pneumatic devices for the control of temperature, as follows, viz.:			
	Of the gas filled closed system type, over a temperature range of 0 to 1,000°F.;			
	Of the resistance thermometer type, over a temperature range of 0 to 1,200°F.;			
	Of the thermocouple type, over a temperature range of 0 to 3,000°F. *ad val.*	10%	17½%	17½%
	*(b) Pneumatic devices for the control of pressure or vacuum, as follows, viz.:			
	Of the Bourdon type, over a range of 0 to 5,500 psi gauge pressure;			
	Of the bellows type, over a range of 0 to 30 p.s.i. gauge pressure;			
	Of the diaphragm type, over a range of 0. to 50 in H_2O;			
	Of the bellows type, over a range of 0 to 30 inHg (vacuum) . *ad val.*	10%	17½%	17½%
	*(c) Pneumatic devices for the control of flow being controllers of the type suitable for the control of goods covered by paragraph (2) . *ad val.*	10%	17½%	17½%
	*(d) Pneumatic devices being combinations of goods covered by sub-paragraph (a), (b) or (c) *ad val.*	10%	17½%	17½%
	(e) Other . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%

* These sub-paragraphs are shown for information only; they do not form part of the reference.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

normal precedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than **September 9, 1963.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 9970/63.

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

Amended By-laws

The following By-law has been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES: Alumina, activated, otherwise classifiable under Item 281 (L) (2) (b)	281 (L) (2) (a)	Free

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
APPAREL AND ATTIRE: Suits, wet: Other than of a type which covers the body from neck to ankle and neck to wrist whether of one piece or two piece variety . NOTE: Kits consisting of cellular neoprene sheeting cut to size and shape to make up a complete suit are classifiable under the item applicable to the completely assembled goods.	110 (A) (5)	Various
DIVING APPARATUS: Diving dresses . . . . . . NOTE: Item 132 (A) is restricted to diving dresses that are either: (a) a one piece suit of rubber and cotton twill or canvas, shaped more or less after the human body, the legs terminate in moulded rubber feet, the arms in rubber cuffs through which the hands are forced and the top of the suit terminates at the rubber neckband, or (b) half dresses which consist of the top half of the dress described in (a) above, or (c) composed of cellular neoprene or similar sheeting (known as wet suits) of the type which covers the body from neck to ankle and neck to wrist, whether of the one piece or two piece variety. It should be noted that neoprene cellular sheeting cut to size and shape comprising a *complete* kit for sticking together in Australia is classifiable under the item applicable to the goods into which they are to be assembled. *Individual* panels of neoprene sheeting cut to size and shape for use in wet suits are classifiable Item 110(D). They are not admissible Item 110 (A) or 132 (A). Item 132 (A) does not include headwear, footwear, gloves corselets or underwear of types used with diving dresses whether imported with the diving dresses or separately.	132 (A)	Free
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: Alumina . . . . . . NOTE: Alumina, whether fused or merely calcined, to be admissible under Item 281 (L) must be prepared by chemical means (i.e., not naturally occurring) and be free from impurities such as iron, silica and titanium. Impure aluminas other than natural corundum and emery are 'Unspecified.'	281 (L)	Free or 10% *ad val.*

Further Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **man-made fibre piece-goods,** containing not less than 20 per cent. by weight of man-made fibres, **but not including:**

1. Fabrics containing 20 per cent or more by weight of wool.
2. Furnishing fabrics weighing not less than 6 ounces per square yard, not printed, covered by Tariff Items 459(C), 460(C), 463(C), 464(C) and 465(C).
3. Fabrics covered by Tariff Items 118, 120(C)(2), 460(C)(1)(a), 461(B), 464(C)(2)(b), 472(B), 472(C), 475, 476, 477, 478, 481(A) and 482(B).

Details of the Tariff Items referred to above are obtainable from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than **September 10, 1963.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 9995/63.

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 19, 1963 (page 156) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of man-made fibre piece-goods.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary additional duties have been imposed as follows:

1. On goods with an f.o.b. value exceeding 48d. but not exceeding 90d. per square yard:—
   ¼d. per square for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. value exceeds 48d., provided that the additional duty does not exceed 15d. per square yard.
2. On goods with an f.o.b. value exceeding 90d. per square yard:—
   15d. per square yard, subject to a reduction of ¼d. per square yard for every 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. value exceeds 90d. per square yard.

These new duties do not apply to goods in transit on, or before, July 8, 1963. Further details will be published as soon as possible.

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125= £100 Sterling.

Tariff Changes

CHANGES HAVE been made in the Australian Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on phthalic anhydride and certain vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers.

Full details of these changes will be published as soon as possible, and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

Prohibition of Imports of Preparations Containing Placental Extracts

THE AUSTRALIAN Customs and Excise authorities have announced that cosmetic preparations containing placental extracts are prohibited from importation under the provisions of Quarantine Proclamation 6G and cannot be released without reference to the Chief Quarantine Officer (Animals).

Economic Survey on the Belgium - Luxembourg Economic Union

'Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union' is the title of the latest economic report published by the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development). Copies: H. M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. Price 3s.

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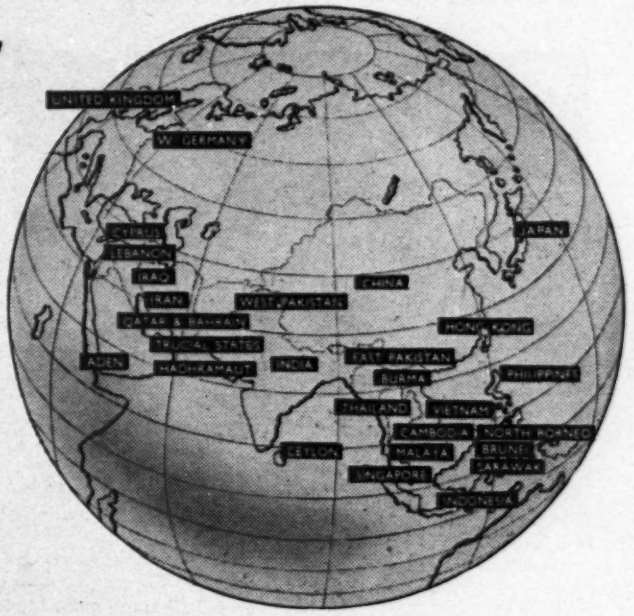

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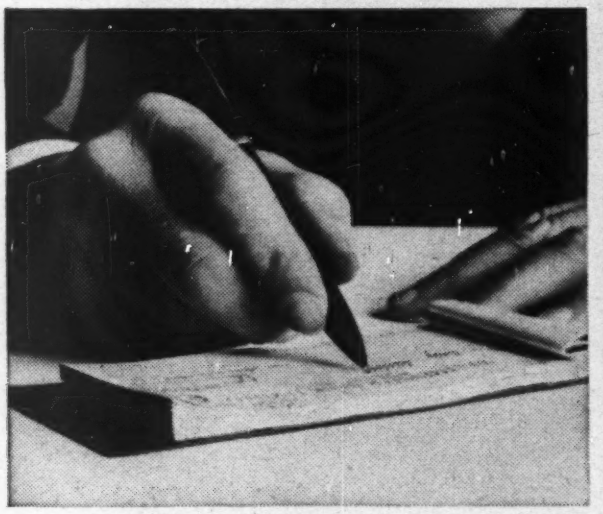

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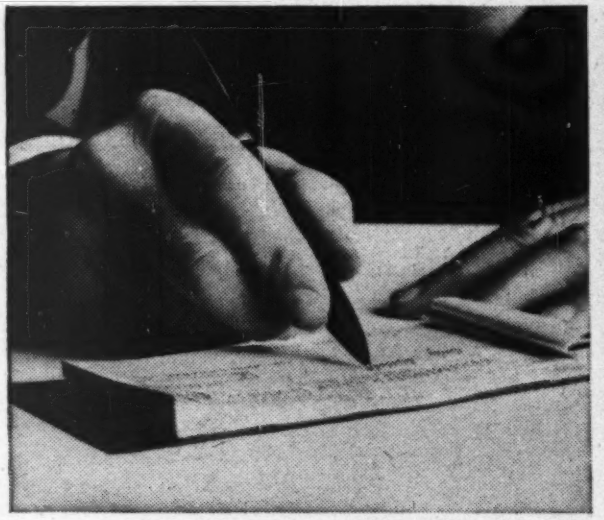

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ARGENTINA

'Aforos' for Imports

ARGENTINE Customs Administration Resolutions establish the following index prices ('aforos') on which the surcharges and duties will be assessed. The 'aforo' system was explained in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 10, 1961 (page 994).

Tariff No.	Item	Value C. and F. U.S. Dollars	Appraisement Unit
	Resolution No. 477		
Without Number	Paws of Astrakhan (fur skins) tanned and dyed.	10·50	Net kilo
	Resolution No. 500		
643	Inner tubes for bicycles, motor cycles, scooters and motor cars	3·18	Net kilo
646	Tyres for bicycles, motor cycles, scooters and motor cars	3·18	Net kilo
650	Inner tube protectors for bicycles, motor cycles, scooters and motor cars	3·18	Net kilo
	Resolution No. 501		
Not Numbered	Caprolactam (1 : 6 - Hexolactam)	0·88	Net kilo
4271	1 : 6 - Diaminohexane adipate	1·05	Net kilo
4556 bis	Dimethyl terephthalate	0·55	Net kilo
4284 - 4285	Ethylene glycol (Ethanediol)	0·24	Net kilo
	Resolution No. 502		
1222 and 2057	Arc for tube saw, with grab handle pistol type, with or without saw blade	2·10	Net kilo
1222 and 2057	Iron frame for saw, excluding item above mentioned	1·30	Net kilo
	Resolution No. 537		
487	Canadian Mink, tanned	29·50	Each one
488	Canadian Mink, rough not tanned	27·50	Each one
Not Numbered	Mink from other sources, tanned	29·50	Each one
Not Numbered	Mink from other sources, rough not tanned	27·50	Each one
374	Astrakhan, in the rough	12·50	Each one
373	Astrakhan, tanned and dyed	14·50	Each one
385	Beaver, tanned	17·00	Each one
386	Beaver, rough and not tanned	15·00	Each one
417	River wolf, tanned	17·00	Each one
418	River wolf, rough and not tanned	15·00	Each one
371	Ermine, tanned	3·50	Each one
372	Ermine, rough and not tanned	3·00	Each one
Not Numbered	Ermine, tanned and dyed	4·00	Each one
494	Fox, rough and not tanned	15·00	Each one
493	Fox, tanned	17·00	Each one
	Resolution No. 538		
4317	2 - Mercaptobenzothiazole (M.B.T.)	872·00	1,000 gross kilos
4317	Dibenzothiazolyl disulphide (M.B.T.S.)	1,099.00	1,000 gross kilos
	Resolution No. 539		
1372	Forged steel unions, without tungsten carbide insertions, for welding onto drilling stems	360·00	1,000 kilos net
	Resolution No. 563		
1799 - 1800 1801 - 1802	Rectilineal knitting machines, hand and/or motor operated, semi-automatic and/or automatic of any dimension and gauge, excluding 'Ban,' 'Bar,' 'Cal,' 'Dubied-Dr,' 'Full-fashioned,' 'Links-Links' and/or similar types, with a weight exceeding 60 kilos for every complete unit, these being considered as a unit provided with all the normal parts and accessories for knitting, as a base or bench, 'mesada,' tension tower, threading reeds and other elements of current use	5·18	Net kilo
1799	Rectilineal knitting machines, hand and/or motor operated, semi-automatic and/or automatic of any dimension and gauge, excluding 'Ban,' 'Bar,' 'Cal,' 'Dubied-Dr,' 'Full-fashioned,' 'Links-Links' and/or similar types, with a weight less than 60 kilos for every complete unit, these being considered as a unit provided with all the normal parts and accessories for knitting, as a base or bench, 'mesada,' tension tower, threading reeds and other elements of current use	10·96	Net kilo
1799 - 1800 1801 - 1802	Incomplete machines, Heads ('Cabezales')	20·00	Net kilo
1799 - 1800 1801 - 1802	Heads parts, carriage and/or parts, with or without motor and parts, other parts assembled or not accessories and spares for rectilineal knitting machines	20·00	Net kilo

Resolution No. 478

This Resolution makes reference to Resolution No. 255 of March 25, 1963 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 31, 1963, page 1268). It clarifies that the index price of United States $0.73 per net kilo in respect of 'Plasticized and unplasticized compounds of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers in any form' refers only to liquid, powder, paste, clots, scraps or other form indicative unquestionably of its nature as raw material.

Tariff No.	Item	Value C. and F. U.S. Dollars	Appraisement Unit
	Resolution No. 610.		
1372	Seamless steel pipes and tubes, hot-rolled, for general use, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension ¼ outside diameter 10·2 mm., thicknesses 1·8, 2·0, 2·65 mm.	480·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM. 2502 Nominal dimension ⅜, outside diameter 13·5 mm., thicknesses 2·0, 2·35, 2·9 mm.	330·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension ½, outside diameter 17·2 mm., thicknesses 2·0, 2·35, 2·9 mm.	330·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension ¾, outside diameter 21·3 mm., thicknesses 2·35, 2·65, 3·25 mm.	260·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension ¾, outside diameter 26·9 mm., thicknesses 2·35, 2·65, 3·25 mm.	260·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 1, outside diameter 33·7 mm., thicknesses 2·9, 3·25, 4·05 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 1¼, outside diameter 42·4 mm., thicknesses 2·9, 3·25, 4·05 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 1½, outside diameter 48·3 mm., thicknesses 2·9, 3·25, 4·05 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 2, outside diameter 60·3 mm., thicknesses 3·25, 3·65, 4·50 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 2½, outside diameter 76·1 mm., thicknesses 3·25, 3·65, 4·50 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 3, outside diameter 88·9 mm., thicknesses 3·65, 4·05, 4·85 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 3½, outside diameter 101·6 mm., thicknesses 3·65, 4·05, 4·85 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 4, outside diameter 114·3 mm., thicknesses 4·05, 4·50, 5·40 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 5, outside diameter 139·7 mm., thicknesses 4·85, 5·40 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto, IRAM 2502. Nominal dimension 6, outside diameter 165·1 mm., thicknesses 4·85, 5·40 mm.	225·00	Net ton
1372	Seamless steel pipes and tubes, not rolled, for commercial use in general. Outside diameter 30 up to 60 mm., thickness 2·5 and over	270·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto. Outside diameter more than 60 mm., thickness 3 mm. and over	250·00	Net ton
1372	Seamless steel pipes and tubes, cold-drawn (or precision). Outside diameter up to 8 mm.	1,300·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto. Outside diameter more than 8 mm. up to 10 mm.	770·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto. Outside diameter more than 10 mm. up to 15·8 mm.	670·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto. Outside diameter more than 15·8 mm. up to 22·2 mm.	470·00	Net ton
1372	Ditto. Outside diameter more than 22·2 mm.	420·00	Net ton
	Resolution No. 611		
4520 bis	Anetol	2·70	Net kilo
	Resolution No. 612		
940	Utensils and tools for watchmakers and jewellers, with the exception of those items having their own tariff number	6·00	Net kilo
940	Materials for the repair of pocket or wrist watches, only	13·75	Net kilo

ECUADOR

Price Control of Pharmaceuticals

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito report that the new Military Government in Ecuador has issued a decree, which came into force on July 31, prohibiting importers and distributors of pharmaceuticals from increasing the prices of these goods.

The decree provides that the prices which are to rule are those which were charged on January 1, 1963. New products introduced since that date are to be sold at the prices charged in the first price list applicable to them.

The scope of the decree covers both imported and locally manufactured 'pharmaceuticals', but goes no further in defining the goods concerned.

MEXICO

Tax Exemptions on Some Automobiles and Lorries

THE MEXICAN *Diario Oficial* of July 11, 1963, published a General Declaration No. 104 under the Law for the Development of New and Necessary Industries, granting tax exemptions for the manufacture of automobiles of up to ten passengers and of lorries of up to twelve tons capacity.

Tax exemptions as follows will be granted:

I. 100 per cent of import taxes and any additionals in respect of machinery, equipment and other effects mentioned in sub-paragraphs 1 to 3 and 6 of Article 28 of the Regulations, for the first five years only.

Insofar as raw and auxiliary materials, semi-manufactured articles, parts, pieces and units, referred to in sub-paragraphs 4 and 5 of the same Article of the Regulations are concerned, the franchise granted in respect of import taxes is as follows:

100 per cent during the first four years,
50 per cent during the following three years, and
20 per cent during the three final years.

II. 100 per cent of the Stamp Tax.

III. 100 per cent of Federal participation in the mercantile income tax.

In addition accelerated depreciation will be granted on machinery and manufacturing equipment produced in the country, as well as on machinery and manufacturing equipment which may be imported during the first five years, such a period to count from the date of the first duty free import of such manufacturing products.

The following conditions must be complied with by any company wishing to obtain the benefits accorded under this General Declaration:

(a) That their payments abroad in respect of the outright purchase of or the right to use patents, trade marks or commercial names, technical assistance, whether in the form of royalties, participation in production, sales or profits; in the form of interest or under other denominations, whether in specie, in shares, in credits or in cash, shall be limited to a percentage of the company's sales, to be determined by the Mexican authorities.

(b) Companies will only be allowed to employ foreign technicians for a period of two years counting from the date of the publication of the respective 'Private Declaration' in the *Diaro Oficial*, and, to avoid any adverse effect on production on the expiry of this period, the companies must arrange for the said foreign technicians to train at least two Mexicans in their particular and respective speciality. The presence of such technicians will only be extended for justified reasons of 'force majeure'.

The companies benefiting from this General Declaration are likewise compelled to grant scholarships, either in the country or abroad to their Mexican workers and to their dependants, to improve their technical training, and also to organize permanent training courses for their workers, such commitments to be specified in the respective 'Private Declarations'.

Any expenses which may arise from compliance with this obligation will be wholly for the account of the company.

(c) The Mexican authorities will establish in the 'Private Declarations' the maximum remuneration (salaries, fees, bonuses, services, etc.) which may be allowed to foreign personnel, in relation to the remuneration of other personnel, in accordance with the position of each particular company.

(d) Companies must comply with the standards of quality to be established by the Mexican authorities.

The benefits granted under this Declaration will in no way be extended to the secondary industries, i.e. manufacturers of parts and pieces for the said vehicles, even though such parts and pieces are produced by the said companies.

Tax Exemptions for New Industries

GENERAL DECLARATIONS under the Law for the Encouragement of New and Necessary Industries granting tax exemptions for the following industries were published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on December 17, 1962:

1. The manufacture of steel connections, soldable (*sic*), for pressure pipes.
2. The manufacture of carbosymethyl cellulose.

These are declared to be new industries and exemptions will be granted for seven years.

Exemptions from payment of import duties (100 per cent), stamp tax (100 per cent), sales tax (100 per cent) and income tax, Schedule II (30 per cent reduction on the rent tax in respect of industry No. 1 and 10 per cent on the whole tax in respect of industry No. 2) will be granted to interested firms subject to their compliance with the following requirements:

(a) They must maintain the capital structure of their company in such a form that it does not affect the net balance of payments of the country by the exportation of foreign exchange in the form of royalties, technical services, patent rights, interests, etc.

(b) Payments abroad in connection with the purchase or use of patent rights, trade marks, technical assistance, etc., whether in the form of royalties, participation in production, sales or profits, in interests or under any other names, whether in cash, in stocks or in credit, will be limited to the percentage of sales which the Mexican authorities will determine.

(c) Total payments to foreign personnel in respect of salaries, honoraria, bonuses, services, etc. must not exceed 10 per cent of total wage bill for all personnel engaged in the activities for which the exemptions are granted.

(d) The firm must comply with the standards of quality which the Mexican authorities may issue.

(e) **Industry No. 1**

In cases where the services of foreign personnel are required permission must first be obtained from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to determine the term of their employment. Any foreigners employed are required to train at least two Mexicans to take over their duties when the period of their employment expires.

Industry No. 2

The employment of foreign personnel is limited to one individual and to the first year of the concession, for direct productive activities; foreign personnel may be employed in other activities for not more than two years. Any foreigners employed are required to train at least two Mexicans to take over their duties when the period of their employment expires.

UNITED STATES

Proposed Changes in New Tariff Schedules

NOTICE OF a public hearing by the Tariff Commission on the draft Seventh Supplemental Report, proposing certain changes in the new United States tariff schedules, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 19 (page 153). The public hearing has been held and the report in its final form has been issued by the Tariff Commission and may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.47, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

General inquiries about this notice may be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2579).

Industrial Property Convention Applies to other United States Territories

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States has given formal notice that the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as revised at Lisbon in 1958, applies to American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (U.S.). An Order in Council has accordingly been made declaring these countries to be Convention countries for all the purposes of the Acts relating to patents, industrial designs and trade marks. The Order also takes formal note of the fact that the Republic of Tanganyika has acceded to the Convention in her own right, having previously been a Convention country as a British mandated territory and subsequently as a trust territory.

The Order (S.I. 1963 No. 1326) came into operation on July 29, 1963. Copies of the Order may be obtained from H. M. Stationery Office and from the Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2 Price 3d., by post 6d.

GUATEMALA

Registration of Contracts affecting Real Estate or Property Rights

BY DECREE-LAW No. 80 published in the Guatemalan *Prensa Libre* on August 9, 1963, and effective the following day, every contract the purpose of which is the alienation, donation assignment or constitution of encumbrances or mortgages, affecting real estate or property rights to the same, situated in Guatemala, where at least one of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, must be approved by the Ministry of Finance, after hearing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, before being formalized in public instrument.

The Guatemalan Land Office will not register any contract of the nature specified above unless it is shown that such approval has been obtained.

Share companies may not enter in their registration books any transfer of nominal shares when the assignor or assignee is an individual or corporate body who is a national of the United Kingdom, unless previous authorization from the Ministry of Finance, after hearing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been obtained. Companies infringing this measure will suffer the cancellation of their juridical personality.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Tariffs on Pigmeat and Pigmeat Products

EUROPEAN Economic Community Regulation No. 20 on the Progressive Establishment of a Common Organisation of the Market in Pigmeat provided for the replacement of the customs tariffs on imports by member States of the Community, both from other member States and countries not members of the Community, by a system of levies on the following pigmeat and pigmeat products.

Tariff No.	
02.01 A III a	Domestic pig meat
ex 02.01 B II	Pig offal
ex 02.05	Pig fat including unrendered pig fat free of lean meat, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine, dried or smoked
ex 02.06 B	Pig meat and edible pig offal, salted or in brine, dried or smoked
15.01 A II	Lard and other rendered pig fats except those intended for industrial purposes other than the manufacture of foodstuffs
ex 16.01	Sausage, polony (saucisson) and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood containing pig meat or pig offal
ex 16.02 A II	Other preparations and preserves of meat and offal containing pig liver
ex 16.02 B II	Other preparations and preserves of meat or offal not specified containing pig meat or offal

The levy system has hitherto only been implemented as regards whole domestic pig carcasses or sides of domestic pig meat (ex 02.01 A III a) but from September 2, 1963, this system of levies will also be brought into force in the member States as regards imports of the other items listed above.

Further Translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING FURTHER translations of EEC Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.E.1.

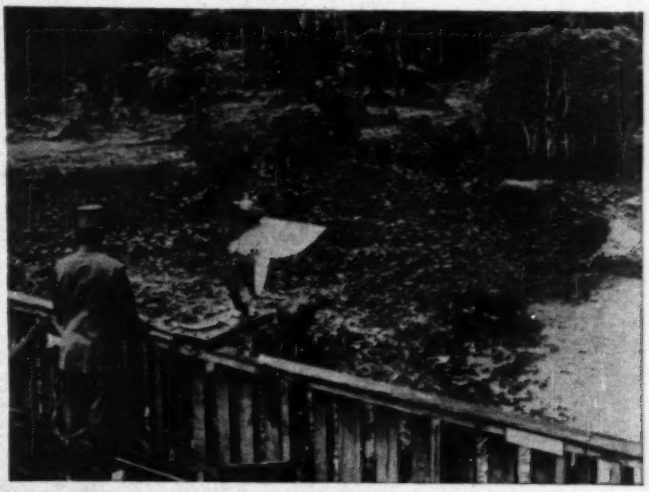
Regulation No. 20/63 On the Ash Content of Bran. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 45/63 To Abolish the Additional Amount of the Levy on Poultry Eggs in Shell Laid Down in the Commission's Regulation No. 41/63. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 46/63 Laying Down the Additional Amount of Levy on Imports from Third Countries of Slaughtered Hens and Chickens. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 47/63 To Amend Regulation No. 9 on the European Social Fund. Price 8d.

Animals Floodlighted



One of The Benjamin Electric Ltd.'s 20 inch diameter, 1,000 watt, large vitreous floodlights mounted on one of the two verandahs at the Treetops Hotel, Kenya, to enable visitors to observe the animals after dark.

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FRANCE

Global Quotas for Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of August 11 announced the opening of credits for the import under global quotas of goods remaining subject to quantitative restrictions, during the second half of 1963, from all countries of the convertible franc zone, including Britain.

Applications to import goods in the following lists which, when imported from Britain, are the subject of liberalization measures or negotiated bilateral quotas, should be made in accordance with the conditions set out in the appropriate notice, and not within the framework of the present notice.

Otherwise applications for licences should be submitted to the *Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures, Services des Autorisations Commerciales (Importations), Ministere des Finances et des Affaires Economiques, 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e,* and should bear in the appropriate places on the application form the inscription 'Contingents globaux – Avis du August 11, 1963 – No. du Code ..... the country of origin, and the country from which the goods are being imported.

Import licence applications made in accordance with previous notices for global quotas will be considered null and void if they have not been returned to the importer by August 18, 1963.

I. Products to be imported by Associations or similar Organizations

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Product	Importing Association
50	Ex 12-01, ex 15-07	Seeds and oils for alimentary use.	S.I.O.F.A., 174 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris, 16e.
505	12-01 F II, 15-07 ex B	Linseed oil and seed	S.I.L.I.N., 174 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris 16e.
770	48-01 A, E I	Newsprint and paper for periodicals.	Societe Professionnelle des papiers de presse, 8, rue Yvon-Villarceau, Paris, 16.

II. Products to be imported under licences for which applications are examined as and when they are received

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Product
026	02-01 ex B	Offal and guts for organotherapeutic use.
0261	02-01 Ex B	Offals.
D.A.	Miscellaneous	Various agricultural products with the exception of those imported under the minimum price arrangements.
170	09-01 A I a	Green coffee.
1731	09-04 A I	Pepper.
174	08-01 D II a, l, u	Shredded coconut.
24	78-01 B, 79-01 B, ex 80-01.	Ore and scrap of non-ferrous metals.
25	73-02 I, J III, ex 80-01, 81-03 ex A 81-04 F I, G I, I, J I, K I, M I, O I	Ferro-alloys, and various non-ferrous metals.
S.M.C.	Miscellaneous	Various products imported under the authority of the Service Metaux, Minerais et Materiaux de construction de la direction des mines.
31	Ex 73-01	Charcoal iron.
463	85-21 C, 85-21 EI	Radio components.
D.M.E.	Miscellaneous	Various equipment of Mechanical and electrical industries.
47	Miscellaneous	Various aeronautical equipment.
48	Ex 89-01 B I, Ex 89-02	Sea-going vessels (including pleasure and sports boats) and tugs.
5002	12-01 Ex A	Edible groundnuts.
5007	15-07 B II, ex c	Chaulmoorgra oil.
5031	12-01 EX D	Soya seed for industrial use.
5042	15-07 B I a	Castor oil.
50 a	12-01 ex G III, IV, VIII, Ex 15	Various oleaginous seeds and fruits for non-alimentary use and various fatty substances other than those imported under the authority of S.I.O.F.A.
5121	13-02 Ex C	Kordofan gum.
5132	12-01 Ex G, 12-07 H, K.	Plants for medicinal use and mustard seed for pharmaceutical use.
5146	05-14	Various raw materials of animal origin for pharmaceutical use.
51	Miscellaneous	Various raw materials for the chemical industry.
5325	Miscellaneous	Raw materials for anti-biotics, cortisone and steroid derivatives.
535	Miscellaneous	Various other raw materials for pharmaceutical use.
539	38-16,38-19 Q I V(1)	Various culture and reactive media.
54	Miscellaneous	Various parachemical products.
56	Ex 70	Various glass products.
573	53-02 Ex B	Hair of Angora rabbit.
803	71-15 B I a, B I b 2 z, B II b 3.	Articles of precious and semi-precious stones.
D.I.D.T.	Miscellaneous	Various products imported under the authority of the Direction des Industries Diverses et des Textiles.

Licence applications for all the goods listed above may be submitted from August 11, 1963, onwards.

The full French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 55 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Imports of Goods from Britain under Negotiated Quotas

A SHORT NOTICE about the opening of the quotas for British goods for the third quarter of 1963 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 16, 1963.

The quotas have been opened for a quarter of the annual value based on the 1962 rates (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 16, 1962). Notices about the opening of the quotas for the first half-year were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 3, 1963, and of May 10, 1963.

I. Quotas for which import licence applications may only be made by the following Associations or similar Organizations.

Quota No.	Organization
3	La Societe Interprofessionnelle du lait et de ses derives 'Interlait', 7 rue Scribe, Paris 9e, will issue to importers, as and when required, allocation certificates which will permit the clearance of goods under the global licence, in the name of each interested party.
4	Groupement National Interprofessionnel des semences, graines et plants.

II. Quotas for which import licence applications will be examined simultaneously:

Full details were published in the notice in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 16, 1963, referred to above.

III. Quotas for which import licence applications will be examined as and when received:

Applications for licences for goods falling within Quotas Nos. 5, 6 bis, 7, 12, 21, 42, 43, and 53, accompanied by a *pro-forma* invoice, may be submitted to La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures, Services des Autorisations Commerciales (importations), 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e, from August 12 onwards when they will be examined as and when received.

IV. Quotas to be administered in Britain:

Import licence applications in respect of goods falling within the undermentioned quotas may be submitted to La Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures from August 12, onwards when they will be examined as and when received.

Applications must bear in block letters the marks IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, QUOTA No. ....., and be accompanied by a *pro-forma* invoice or quota certificate endorsed by the appropriate British Authority. The names of these authorities are given below:

Quota No.	Authorizing Authority
6	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Association of Cereal Food Manufacturers Ltd., and the Scottish Oatmeal Millers' Association.
9	Board of Trade.
10	Board of Trade.
11	The Cake and Biscuit Alliance Ltd.
13	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
14	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15 bis	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
16	Food Manufacturers' Federation.
17	Essence Export Group.
18	Rum Importers' Association of Great Britain.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Weight Limit of Parcels to the Irish Republic

THE GENERAL Post Office announce that the weight limit for parcels addressed to the Irish Republic is being increased from 15 lb. to 22 lb. on August 26.

The postage rates will be the same as for the inland service, i.e.:

over 15 lb. up to 18 lb. . . . . 5s. 9d.
over 18 lb. up to 22 lb. . . . . 6s. 6d.

All other conditions governing the acceptance of parcels to the Irish Republic, including the limits of size, are unchanged.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES R.1201-R.1204 inclusive published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of August 9 set out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date.

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents	Cents	Cents
	*G.N. R.*1201.			
76	Cotton:			
	(3) Yarn, threads and twists, containing 50% or more by weight of cotton, but excluding yarn for making carpets and floor rugs, mercerized knitting and sewing, embroidery, darning and crochet yarn, threads and twists:			
	(a) single, of a resultant count less than 6s:			
	(i) unprocessed.			
	By the substitution, for the rate of duty in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (3) (a) of the following rate of duty	—	15%	25%
78	Man-made fibres.			
	By the substitution, for paragraph (4) of the following paragraph:			
	(4) Yarns, threads and twists, containing more than 50% by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof:			
	(a) Filament yarn	—	5%	—
	(b) Other, excluding filament yarn:			
	(i) Containing man-made fibre (other than rayon or cellulose acetate) or wool, or mixtures thereof, but excluding sewing, knitting, embroidery, darning and crochet yarns per lb.	—	8¼	—
	(ii) Of other composition, but excluding sewing, knitting, embroidery, darning and crochet yarns.	—	15%	25%
	(iii) Knitting yarn, excluding mercerized	—	15%	25%
	(iv) Other	—	5%	—
	By the substitution, for paragraph (5), of the following paragraph:			
	(5) Yarns, thread and twists, containing more than 50% by weight of man-made fibre other than rayon or cellulose acetate:			
	(a) Filament yarn	—	5%	10%
	(b) Other, excluding filament yarn:			
	(i) Single, of a cotton count of 12's or less or plied yarns manufactured from single yarns of a cotton count of 12's or less, but excluding sewing, knitting, embroidery, darning and crochet yarns	—	15%	25%
	(ii) Knitting yarn	—	15%	—
		with a minimum of		
	per lb.	—	30%	—
	(iii) Other	—	5%	10%
80	Fibre, waste, flock, yarn, threads, twists and fabric in the piece, n.e.e.:			
	(3) Yarn, threads and twists.			
	By the substitution, for the rate of duty in sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (3), of the following rates of duty	—	15%	25%
	*G.N. R.*1202.			
93	(1) Carriages, carts, coaches and wagons:			
	(a) (ii) Trailers, new, and parts thereof, n.e.e., for use with tractors, traction engines, steam wagons, motor trucks and vans for the conveyance of goods; but excluding rubber pneumatic tyre covers and tubes.			
	By the deletion, in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (1) (a), of the words ', and parts thereof, n.e.e.'			
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph (1), of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(b) Wheels (of a kind used with pneumatic tyres) with rim sizes not exceeding 5·5 inches; parts thereof	—	20%	—
		with a minimum of		
	per lb.	—	7	—
	(c) Parts, n.e.e.:			
	(i) Ball or roller bearing turntables	—	Free	—
	(ii) Parts of trailers for the conveyance of goods	—	20%	—
	(iii) Other finished parts	—	25%	—
130	(a) Parts and accessories, n.e.e., of motor vehicles (other than motor cycles) and of tractors.			
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (11) of paragraph (a), of the following sub-paragraph, the existing sub-paragraph (11) becoming sub-paragraph (12):			
	(11) Road wheels of a kind used with pneumatic tyres:			
	(i) Suitable for use solely or principally with tractors, other than road tractors	—	Free	—
	(ii) Other with rim sizes not exceeding 5·5 inches; parts thereof	—	20%	—
	(iii) Other	—	20%	—
	per lb.	—	7	—
	By the addition, to the notes to paragraph (b) and (c), of the following:			
	Road wheels and parts thereof (of a kind used with pneumatic tyres), with rim sizes not exceeding 5·5 inches.			
	*G.N. R.*1203.			
129	Motor vehicles (including chassis), n.e.e., for the transport of persons, goods or materials, but excluding rubber pneumatic tyre covers and tubes:			
	By the substitution, for paragraph (2), of the following paragraph:			
	(2) Omnibuses (including trolley buses), coaches and similar public transport passenger type vehicles, with all-metal bodies:			
	(a) Unassembled	—	20%	—
	(b) Assembled	—	10%	—
	By the substitution, for paragraph (3), of the following paragraph:			
	(3) Other omnibuses, coaches and similar public transport passenger type vehicles	—	20%	—
	By the deletion, in paragraph (5), of the expression '(except steam wagons)'.			
	By the substitution, for paragraph (6), of the following paragraph:			
	(6) Chassis (including road tractor chassis) fitted with engines but excluding batteries, clocks and radio apparatus	—	20%	—
130	By the insertion, in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) (2), after the word 'tractors', of the words 'other than road tractors'.			
	By the insertion, in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) (3), after the word 'tractors', of the words 'other than road tractors'.			
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (12) of paragraph (a), of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(12) Other parts and accessories:			
	(i) For use solely or principally with tractors other than road tractors	—	Free	—
	(ii) Other	—	20%	—
	By the addition, after paragraph (d), of the following paragraph:			
	(e) Parts and materials, not specified in the Note to this paragraph, for the building and equipment in the Republic of road tractors for semi-trailers, under such conditions as the Minister may prescribe:			
	(i) In the form prescribed by the Minister	—	3%	—
	(ii) Other	—	5%	—
	NOTE: The following parts and materials shall be excluded from this paragraph regardless of the form in which they are imported:			
	Batteries;			
	Brake drums and wheel hubs, whether or not combined or attached;			
	Felt, whether or not coated or impregnated;			
	Filters, air, fuel and oil;			
	Radiator cores, complete radiators or partially assembled radiators with cores and parts thereof;			
	Radio apparatus;			
	Road springs (coil or leaf);			
	Road wheels and parts thereof (of a kind used with pneumatic tyres), with rim sizes not exceeding 5·5 inches;			
	Rubber pneumatic tyre covers and tubes and other tyres;			
	Seat frames of tubular metal;			
	Sparking plugs;			
	Textile fabrics (including bonded fibre fabric) coated or impregnated with cellulose or other artificial plastic material and similar fabrics consisting of coatings on a paper base;			
	Upholstery pads of rubberized fibre;			
	Wadding whether or not sized or glazed;			
	Materials provided for elsewhere free of duty.			
147	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (f), of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(i) Road tractors for semi-trailers (United Kingdom and Eire)	15%	20%	—
	*G.N. R.*1204.			
36	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	36. Pickles, sauces, chutneys and other condiments. per 100 lb.	—	300	—
60	By the substitution, for paragraph (1), of the following paragraph:			
	(1) Bolting cloth and mill silk	—	Free	—
	By the deletion of paragraph (6).			
76	Cotton:			
	(6) Woven fabric in the piece not being blanketing, or canvas provided for under item 75 (1), containing 50% or more by weight of cotton:			
	(a) the free-on-board price of which does not exceed 20 cents per yard.			

(*Continued on next page*)

Republic of South Africa (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents	Cents	Cents
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (v), of paragraph (6) of the following paragraph:			
	(v) terry towelling	5%	10% and in addition	15%
	per yard	3¾	3¾ or	7½
	per yard	Free	5 whichever duty shall be the greater	—
		(U.K.)		
86	By the substitution, for paragraph (c), of the following paragraph:			
	(c) Pistons and piston rings, for motor cycles	15% (U.K.)	20%	—
95	Chains.			
	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	95 (1) Chains, of base metal, n.e.e.:			
	(a) With welded links, including hauling, hoisting and trek chains	—	Free	—
	(b) Roller link chains and similar transmission, conveyor and elevating chains	—	Free	—
	(c) Other	—	20%	—
	(2) Split links, shackles, hooks, thimbles and similar accessories, of a kind used with welded link chains		Free	—
97	By the substitution, for paragraph (1), of the following paragraph:			
	(1) Spiral chutes and gravity conveyors	—	7%	—
100	By the addition, after paragraph (3), of the following paragraph:			
	(4) Valves, regulators and similar fittings, suitable for use with gas cylinders	—	Free	—
113	By the substitution, for paragraph (7), of the following paragraph:			
	(7) Laundry washing machines, domestic	—	15%	—
120	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	120. Aluminium including its alloys and manufactures thereof:			
	(1) Unwrought aluminium, aluminium waste and scrap	—	Free	—
	(2) Wrought bars and rods, of aluminium	—	Free	—
	(3) Aluminium wire, not insulated (United Kingdom.)	Free	3%	—
	(4) Sections, other than hollow (excluding bar, rod and wire) of wrought aluminium:			
	(a) Containing not more than 0·5% of copper, 4·0% of magnesium, 2·0% of silicon or 0·5% of zinc and not exceeding a maximum cross-section measurement of 9·625 inches	—	15%	—
	(b) Other	—	Free	—
	(5) Wrought plates, circles, sheets, sheeting, and strips, of not more than 99·9% aluminium or of aluminium alloy containing not more than 0·5% of copper, 0·4% of magnesium or 1·0% of silicon:			
	(a) Flat sheets, not more than 64 inches wide and of a thickness of not less than 0·012 inch and not more than 0·125 inch	—	15%	—
	(b) Sheets with a corrugated or other profile configuration, not more than 12 feet long and 30 inches in width	—	15%	—
	(c) Coiled, not more than 33 inches in width and 0·125 inch in thickness	—	15%	—
	(d) Circles, not more than 48 inches in diameter and 0·25 inch in thickness	—	15%	—
	(6) Wrought plates, circles, sheets, sheeting and strips, of aluminium, not falling under paragraph (5)	—	Free	—
	(7) Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·006 inch:			
	(a) Overall colour lacquered, clear lacquered or plain, of not less than 97·5% aluminium, not reinforced	—	15%	—
	(b) Reinforced with paper or with plastic:			
	(i) Printed	—	20%	—
	(ii) Unprinted	—	15%	—
	(c) Other	—	Free	—
	(8) Aluminium powder, flakes and paste	—	Free	—
	(9) Aluminium piping or tubing (round):			
	(a) Containing not more than 0·5% of copper, 4·0% of magnesium, 2·0% of silicon or 0·5% of zinc, of an outside diameter from 0·5 inch to 4·5 inches	—	15%	—
	(b) Other	—	Free	—
	(10) Aluminium piping or tubing (other than round) and similar hollow sections; hollow bars of aluminium:			
	(a) Containing not more than 0·5% of copper, 4·0% of magnesium, 2·0% of silicon or 0·5% of zinc, with a maximum cross-section measurement not exceeding 6 inches	—	15%	—
	(b) Other	—	Free	—
	(11) Expanded metal, of aluminium	—	Free	—
	(12) Articles of aluminium, n.e.e.	—	20%	—
	NOTE: Where percentage of metal appear in this item they refer only to the metal content of the manufactures. The reference to aluminium includes alloys of aluminium.			
130	By the substitution for sub-paragraph (4) of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(4) Pistons and piston rings	—	20	—
148	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	148. Tramway construction and equipment requisites:			
	(1) Girders, iron bridgework, culvert tops and trolleys	—	20%	—
	(2) Rails, n.e.e., sleepers (except wooden), fastenings for rails or sleepers	—	3%	—
	(3) Cars and gates therefor, wheels and axles (finished or unfinished), water tanks and turntables	—	3%	—
155	By the substitution for the item of the following item:			
	155. Wire netting:			
	(a) for fencing, 3-inch mesh	—	Free	—
	(b) all other per 100 lb.	—	65	—
250A	By the substitution for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph:			
	(b) Crepe rubber	—	5%	—
272	Joinery:			
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a), of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(i) windows and door frames, wooden	—	20%	25%
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (a), of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(ii) Doors, wooden	—	25%	—
277	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	277. Staves, wooden, in the rough, and split or quarter sawn beadings for casks and vats	—	Free	—
293	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item:			
	293. Newspaper or supplement editions or parts thereof (other than religious publications or parts thereof), intended to be completed and published in the Republic	—	20% or	—
	per lb.	—	7½ whichever duty shall be the greater	—

GHANA

Imports of Prepared Incense (on sticks)

THE GHANA CONTROLLER of Imports and Exports, by Notice to Importers No. 219, has prohibited the import of Prepared Incense (on sticks), as this commodity is now produced locally in Ghana.

The prohibition came into effect immediately and it is said that any imports made in future in defiance of the notice will be subject to confiscation.

Handling Aids for Quicker Turnround

SOME IDEA of the wide variety of equipment which can be installed in transport depots in order to simplify the task of handling goods is given in the fourth of a series of road haulage efficiency pamphlets which are being issued jointly by British Road Services and the Road Haulage Association as part of the industry's contribution to National Productivity Year.

The latest pamphlet has been prepared by Mr. C. E. Parnall, Technical Editor of *Mechanical Handling and Materials Handling News*, and the main categories dealt with include hoists and pulley blocks, lifts and elevators, conveyors, dock ramps and levellers, and cranes. Inquiries for copies should be made to the National Productivity Year Liaison Committee, 22 Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Liquidation of Indian Assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses.

Claims against their assets must be submitted by September 16, 1963.

District of Lourenco Marques

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Amrital Virji
Bhika Naran
Govind Mulgi
Gowa Mulgi
Virji Punja
Burjori Dorabji Patel
Adam Ibrahimo
Popatlal Gopaldas
Popatlal Harjivan
Karsandas Ramjee
Thakor Madhav
Trikam Gina
Bai Devi Chita Vira
Manharlal Chaganlal Jani
Lala Haribhai
Ahmed Devji Desai
Sulaman Haji Mussa
Kassem Mahomed
Kantilal Narotam
Kantilal Nanji
Ismail Alli
Dahyal Parbhoo Parshatamo
Gagendrakumar Manilal
Naginbhai Naranji

District of Antonio Enes

Bhanji Karsandas
Davidas Meggi
Sundardas Purshotam
Doyal Ranchoradas

Inquiries arising out of this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

ALGERIA

Trading Arrangements and Organizations

AN ANNOUNCEMENT has recently been made in Algiers to the effect that the Algerian Government has now extended the functions of the *Office National de Commercialisation* (ONACO) to include control of the import of sugar. The existing functions of this trading organization were set out in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 26 (page 220).

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2662). The Department's reference in this matter is C.R.E. 10082/62.

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FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Import Control

DETAILS WERE GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 26, 1962 (page 182) of the Rhodesian Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence 1962. Federal Government Notice No. 232 published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of August 9, 1963, sets out the Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence 1963.

This licence replaces the Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence 1962, the main provisions of which remain unaltered except that the effect of the current licence is:

(a) to extend Open General Licence treatment to all goods produced or manufactured in Japan with the exception of the following goods:

Tariff Item No.	Description of Goods
Ex 61	Blankets and rugs, blanketing, n.e.e.; sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs, and known as kaffir sheets; and raw blanketing and raw blanket cloth, n.e.e.; except those containing more than 50% of wool.
Ex 65	Children's clothing.
Ex 74	Fishing nets and netting, not being sports goods.
Ex 86	Bicycle forks.
Ex 99	Table knives, forks and spoons of an f.o.b. value of 5s. or less each; other knives (except pen knives); and scissors.
Ex 102	Enamelware, metal, n.e.e.
Ex 140 (1)	Sewing machines, not being industrial machinery; complete.
Ex 154 (b)	Wireless broadcast receivers including radio-gramophones; electrical record players; complete, n.e.e.
Ex 172 (b) (ii), (iii)	Cups, saucers and plates.
Ex 251	Canvas or chemical footwear.
Ex 264	Brushware excluding tooth brushes and paint brushes.

(b) To extend Open General Licence treatment to all goods produced or manufactured in Czechoslovakia with the exception of the following goods:

Tariff Item No.	Description of Goods
Ex 61	Blankets and rugs, blanketing, n.e.e.; sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs, and known as kaffir sheets; and raw blanketing and raw blanket cloth, n.e.e.; except those containing more than 50% of wool.
Ex 63 (1)	Carpets, floor-rugs, mats and matting, n.e.e., of an f.o.b. value not exceeding 30s. per square yard.
Ex 65	Children's clothing.
75 (1)	Piece-goods: canvas, not less than 10 oz. in weight per square yard.
75 (2)	Tarpaulins, tents, awnings and similar articles, n.e.e.
Ex 99	Table knives, forks and spoons of an f.o.b. value of 5s. or less each; other knives (except pen knives); and scissors.
Ex 102	Enamelware, metal, n.e.e.
Ex 133	Hoes or mattocks, under 4 lb. in weight.
Ex 154 (b)	Wireless broadcast receivers including radio-gramophones; electrical record players; complete, n.e.e.
Ex 157 (b)	Asbestos cement pipes, piping and tubes.
Ex 172 (b) (ii), (iii)	Cups, saucers and plates.
251	Footwear.
Ex 260	Tyres and tubes, bicycle.
Ex 264	Brushware, excluding tooth brushes and paint brushes.

(c) To extend Open General Licence treatment also to goods produced or manufactured in Algeria, Burundi and Rwarda.

NOTICE

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of the Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of Overseas Countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible. The leading notice is selected on the basis of its overall importance to traders. The fact that a country occasionally appears out of context arises from technical modifications unavoidable in the making-up of these pages.

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